INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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WEATHER – PARIS: Monday, cloudy, 25-16 (77-61), Tuesday, cloudy, possible LONDON: Monday, dry and sunny 25-16 (73-50). Tuesday, variable. ROME: sunny. Temp. 28-18 (82-68). NEW Monday, rain Temp. 76-70 (24-21). FINANCIAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£1.50
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	15 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	3.20 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	13 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£8
Italy	350 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur).	$0.55
Israel	I.£ 4.50	Yugoslavia	12 D.

No. 29,090 ** PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1976 Established 1887

Mars Soil Is Yielding Growing Life Signs

By Thomas O'Toole

PASADENA, Calif., 8 (WP).—Signs of life were found again by the Viking spacecraft on the surface of Mars scientists refuse to declare what they see in the Martian soil is life.

The third of three life-seeking instruments built into the Viking spacecraft yesterday sent back to earth its first analysis of Martian soils. The analysis presented to the biologists who designed the instrument that something in the soil is taking in the thin Martian atmosphere and using it, through photosynthesis or some other process, to grow in the arid and bitter-cold climate of Mars.

"But this is only our first result and in biology it is a cardinal rule that you don't believe it until it happens at least twice," Dr. Norman Horowitz of the California Institute of Technology said at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory where the Viking mission is directed. "I want to emphasize that we have not discovered life on Mars."

The instrument apparently found out an exotic chemistry on Mars that scientists had suspected was responsible for the results returned a week ago by the two other instruments analyzing the soil. These instruments found what could have been signs of organisms metabolizing or being superenergized by the sun's intense ultraviolet light that penetrates the thin Martian atmosphere on the way to the surface.

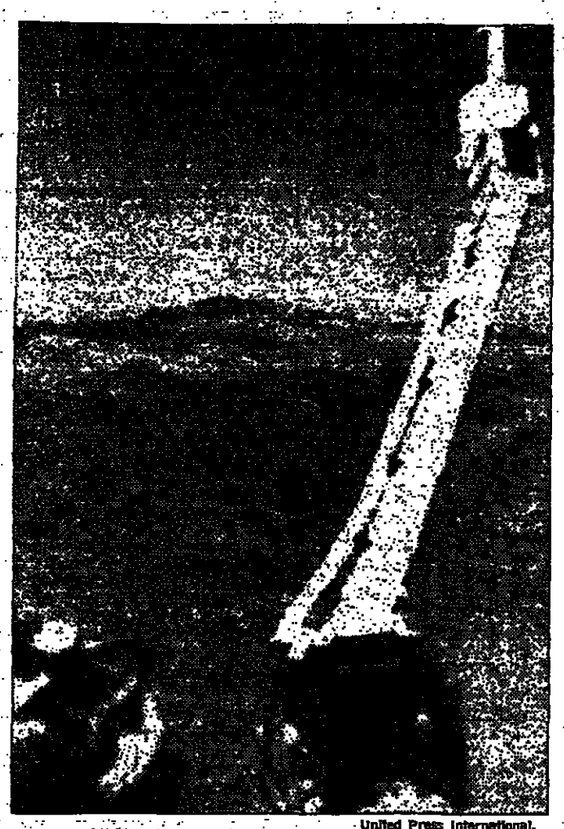
But what we're seeing here is a chemical reduction process, not oxidation," Dr. Horowitz declared, "If anything, a superoxide process would tend to decrease the possibility of a reduction taking place."

The third life-seeking instrument works by detecting any biological process that turns carbon dioxide into organic matter. A typical process is photosynthesis. On earth, plants use sunlight to turn carbon dioxide and water into organic matter, discharging oxygen as a waste product.

The instrument analyzed a spoonful of Martian soil by exposing it to natural Martian atmosphere, of mostly carbon dioxide, to which traces of radioactive carbon dioxide and monoxide were added. A small xenon (an inert gas giving off a bright light) lamp lit the sample for five days to simulate Martian sunlight while the sample incubated.

At the end of five days, the soil was heated to 1,100 degrees Fahrenheit to break down any

Continued on Page 2, Col. 7



United Press International.

Viking's meteorological instrument, mounted atop boom, relays weather information to earth each day.

Tax Plan Approved By Senate

Americans Living Abroad Affected

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (IHT).—The Senate has approved an omnibus tax reform bill which would significantly change the tax treatment of foreign income and includes provisions which could substantially raise the U.S. taxes of Americans living and working abroad.

The measure, passed 49-22 Friday after six weeks of often bitter debate, also extends business and individual tax cuts, enacted as anti-recession measures last year, and adds a long string of tax advantages for numerous groups including working parents, college students, the elderly and many special interest groups and individual industries.

The bill now must go to conference to be reconciled with tax reform legislation passed by the House late last year. The House bill differs sharply from the Senate version in many areas and is generally less generous to business and high-income taxpayers. A long and difficult conference is predicted with the strong possibility that no compromise will be reached and tax reform will have to wait another year.

House and Senate provisions dealing with treatment of foreign income are very much alike although there are a few significant differences and the Senate did approve some provisions not found in the House measure.

Greatest Difference

The greatest difference between the two bills lies in the treatment of income earned abroad by Americans living in foreign countries.

The House measure would phase out the present $20,000 income exclusion ($25,000 for Americans working abroad longer than 18 consecutive months) over a four-year period. The present dollar-for-dollar credit for income taxes paid foreign governments would be retained and a deduction of up to $1,200 a dependent would be allowed for elementary and secondary school expenses.

The Senate bill would retain the $20,000 (or $25,000) exclusion but would increase the individual tax liability of Americans working abroad in three ways:

By taxing income in excess of the excluded amount at the higher brackets that would apply if the exclusion were not made; by making the foreign taxes paid on excluded income not allowable as a foreign tax credit against U.S. income taxes; by making ineligible for exclusion income earned abroad that is received outside the country in which it is earned and which avoids tax in that country.

Both the Senate and House provision would tend to increase the U.S. tax liability for Americans living and working abroad but the House version would lead to a greater increase than that of the Senate.

Value Added Tax

Unlike the United States, almost all other governments rely on a value-added tax for a substantial part of their revenue and, therefore, income tax rates abroad often are lower than those in the United States.

Congressional sources noted that the tax credit applies only to foreign income taxes and not

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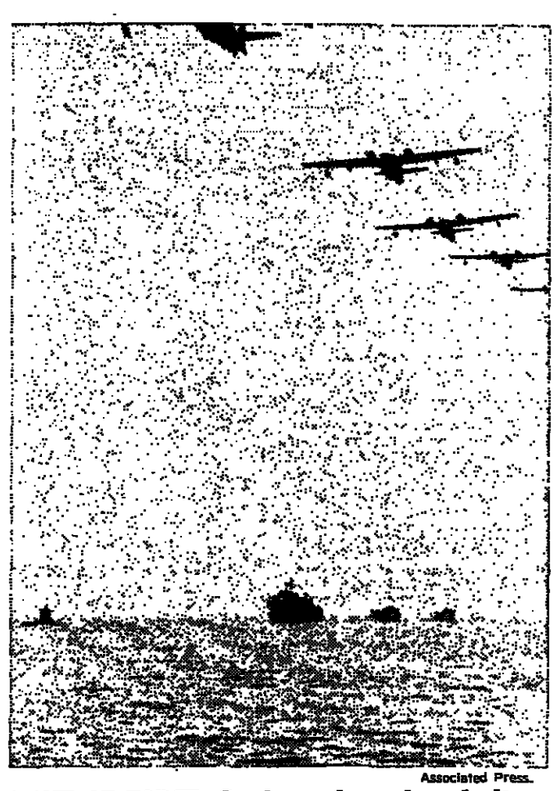


Associated Press.

SHOW OF FORCE—Greek naval vessels and planes exercise in the Aegean as threat to the presence of Turkish ship exploring for undersea oil. Story Page 3.

In Developing 1974 Device

Kissinger Admits Probability India Misused U.S. A-Material

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP).—In a reversal of its previous position, the United States now believes there is "a high probability" that U.S. heavy water was used in producing India's 1974 atomic explosion, according to a letter from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger released today.

Mr. Kissinger's letter and an accompanying State Department analysis blamed "incorrect" calculations and "a U.S. misinterpretation" of Indian government statements for the previous U.S. position that it was not involved in the explosion. The blast, which was India's first, heightened fears about the spread of nuclear weapons.

Canada permanently stopped its nuclear cooperation with India because a Canadian-supplied research reactor was used to make the material for the Indian explosive device and because India refused to give satisfactory assurances it would not do the same thing again.

The U.S. heavy water—supplied under an agreement that it was to be used only for "peaceful purposes"—was and may still be in use in the Canadian-supplied reactor.

'Deeply Disturbed'

The letter from Mr. Kissinger, dated last Monday, was released by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., chairman of the Senate Government Operations Committee, to whom it was sent.

In an accompanying statement, Sen. Ribicoff said he is "deeply disturbed" by Mr. Kissinger's disclosures "because they indicate that India has misused our peaceful nuclear assistance to develop its version of an atomic bomb.. over the formal objections of the United States."

The U.S. objection he referred to was a 1970 diplomatic note declaring that U.S. nuclear material supplied for "peaceful purposes" should not be used for "peaceful nuclear explosions," which is what India called its 1974 underground blast.

Until now the U.S. position has been that U.S. material was not used in the Indian explosion and, therefore, was no violation of U.S.-Indian agreements. The United States continued shipping essential nuclear fuel to U.S.-supplied power reactors at Tarapur, India. Under agreements which are tighter than the ones which applied to the U.S. heavy water.

The State Department recently asked the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to approve another shipment of uranium fuel for the Tarapur reactors, despite objections from several U.S. environ-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Man Sentenced In U.S. Bombing

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 8 (Reuters).—A Vietnam war protester has been sentenced to two concurrent seven-year prison terms for the 1970 bombing of a University of Wisconsin building in which one person was killed.

David Fine, 24, had pleaded guilty to a state charge of murder and federal charges of conspiracy to destroy government property and unlawful flight to avoid prosecution.

County Court Judge William Sachtjen sentenced him on Friday to seven years in prison on the state charges only hours after the defendant had received the same sentence on the federal charges in Milwaukee.

U.S. Arms Deals For $10 Billion Planned by Iran

By Bernard Gwertzman

TEHRAN, Aug. 8 (NYT).—The United States and Iran announced yesterday that Iran planned to make $10 billion in military purchases from the United States as part of mounting trade between the two countries that would total about $50 billion between last year and 1980.

In an effort to underscore the growing political, economic and military ties between Washington and Tehran, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Iran Economics Minister Hushang Ansari signed a communiqué here after a two-day meeting of the Iran-American Joint Commission. The communiqué set forth ambitious goals of cooperation for the rest of the decade.

These talks—and a meeting Mr. Kissinger held Friday with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi—have taken place amid concern in the U.S. Congress over the rising arms sales to Iran.

But the targets set by the two governments show no sign of reductions. The arms sales projected by Mr. Kissinger at a news conference, however, appear to be less than the current level of Iranian military purchases, which have recently been running at more than $2 billion yearly. Mr. Kissinger said that it was expected that $10 billion in arms would be sold during the six-year period, an average of about $1.7 billion yearly.

Talks on Oil Barter

Mr. Ansari said, however, that this projection did not include any unforeseen developments, such as agreement on a barter arrangement of oil arms that is now under discussion.

Beyond 1980, trade is sure to increase even faster when a sale of eight U.S. nuclear-power reactors to Iran is to begin. Negotiations to insure that these reactors cannot be used to make material for nuclear weapons are now near completion, Mr. Kissinger said.

On Friday, the Shah expressed displeasure with a Senate study that was critical of Iran's arms purchases. It raised questions about Iran's ability to use the equipment it has bought so far and its need for so much. The Shah said that having a strong Iran in this part of the world served U.S. objectives.

Mr. Kissinger, in a toast Friday night at a dinner given by Mr. Ansari, went out of his way to assuage Iranian feelings. He said that cooperation between the two nations was "in the profound national interest of both countries."

When asked at the news conference why the United States sold arms on such a scale to Iran, Mr. Kissinger noted Iran's borders with the Soviet Union and Soviet-backed Iraq, and said:

"If one looks at the threats, the potential threats, that Iran faces and the armaments of its neighbors and the role Iran has played in international affairs, its effort at self-defense is strongly in the American interest and is not a favor we do for Iran."

Stabilizing Role

Mr. Kissinger said that Iran played a stabilizing role in the Middle East and southern Asia and that it was "in the national interest of the United States" to supply Iran with arms, which he emphasized were paid for in cash.

Last year, Iran and the United States announced that the total

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

U.S. to Warn Pakistan on Paris A-Deal

Kissinger to Threaten Aid-Program Cutoff

From Wire Dispatches

LAHORE, Pakistan, Aug. 8.—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived here today to warn Pakistan that it risks losing all U.S. economic and military aid if it purchases a nuclear-fuel processing plant from France.

A senior U.S. official aboard the Kissinger plane also indicated that the United States might threaten to block the possible sale to Pakistan of A-7 light attack bombers unless Mr. Kissinger received assurances that Pakistan would forgo any potential to make nuclear weapons.

Pakistan, alarmed by India's nuclear explosion in 1974, has contracted to buy French atomic-fuel reprocessing facilities that would produce plutonium for atomic weapons.

The United States objects on the grounds that all such plutonium should be reprocessed in multinationally controlled plants, preferably in some other country.

Proposed Aid Curb

Under terms of newly drafted U.S. legislation, any country which acquires or supplies such equipment can be denied U.S. aid unless the President rules such aid is essential.

Mr. Kissinger, who arrived here after a five-hour visit to Afghanistan, planned to explain the possible effects of the measure to Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, a senior U.S. official said. The term "senior U.S. official" usually means Secretary Kissinger.

The official also told reporters that Mr. Bhutto does not help his case by trying to buy the reprocessing plant before he even has nuclear reactors.

During the talks tonight and tomorrow morning, the senior official added, Mr. Bhutto was expected to voice his desire to buy new U.S. weapons, particularly the Navy A-7 planes.

When a reporter asked if the United States would hold up the plane sales "until Pakistan comes across" on the nuclear deal, the official said: "That's putting it crudely." But he indicated the assumption was correct.

Carries Missiles

The A-7 carries heavy armament, including Sidewinder missiles. A squadron of 24 costs about $100 million.

In a toast at a dinner tonight for Mr. Kissinger, Mr. Bhutto made it clear that he is unhappy about the U.S. objections. He said a prospective agreement with Iran on nuclear reactors should serve as a model of a U.S.-Pakistani program.

"What is good for the goose is good for the gander." Mr Bhutto said.

Mr. Kissinger responded that definitions of security are open to interpretation and the current talks will examine the issue.

The senior U.S. official said earlier he had some sympathy for Mr. Bhutto's problems. He noted that India already has nuclear explosives and is far ahead in conventional arms.

Pakistan is scheduled to receive $322 million in U.S. economic assistance, including concessional food sales, during the next two years. Military aid is restricted to a small training program. Since the lifting of a U.S. arms embargo in February of last year, Pakistan has placed or-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Sent by Baghdad to Aid Leftists

Two Beirut POWs Say They Are Iraqi Troops

By Douglas Watson

BEIRUT, Aug. 8 (WP).—Two members of Lebanon's predominantly Christian rightist forces stated at a press conference yesterday that they were Iraqi soldiers sent here secretly as part of a Iraqi unit to fight alongside leftist-Palestinian forces.

The two, who said they were Shehab Reifan Ghadban, 25, and Pvt. Raad Ibrahim Khodeir, 20, said they and the other members from Iraq's Army arrived in Lebanon July 25, coming by ship from Egypt, where they were armed, to the south Lebanon port of Tyre.

The two men, speaking through an interpreter at the rightist Phalange party headquarters in East Beirut, said they were captured Wednesday while fighting in Khyah, a suburb to the south of Beirut.

A Palestinian spokesman later denied that any force of regular Iraqi troops has joined the combat in Lebanon but said there are volunteers from many nations fighting alongside the Lebanese leftist-Palestinian alliance.

Several sources in west Beirut, however, said they have information supporting the rightists' charge that Iraqi soldiers in recent weeks have quietly been infiltrated into the leftist-Palestinian ranks.

According to a source, an official of the Iraqi Ba'athist party here told him 200 to 300 Iraqi troops arrived at Tyre on July 30 by ship from Egypt.

This source indicated that the Iraqi troops have been assigned in small groups to some of the more Iraqi-oriented and extremist Palestinian commando groups.

Another source said he has observed some of the Iraqi troops, whose different Arabic dialect is noticeable to Lebanese.

A third source said he has received indications Iraqi troops had arrived in Lebanon before rightist leader Camille Chamoun made the charge Thursday.

The two prisoners said in a prepared statement that when they left Baghdad they did not know where they were going but were then told they were on their way to fight against the Christians in Lebanon.

Meanwhile, fighting appeared to have slackened off along the major fronts. Apart from some sporadic mortar fire in suburban Beirut and between Christian and Moslem towns near Tripoli in the north, most fronts were reported quiet today.

The Arab League's peace-keeping troops did not move into strategic observation posts, as it was announced they would several days ago.

Conceding that the latest cease-fire agreement has failed, Sudanese Brig. Gen. Abdel Magid Khalil, deputy commander of the Arab League's force, said the troops would not move into positions between the opposing sides until after an expected meeting of representatives from Syria, the Palestinian Liberation Organization and Lebanese leftists and rightists.

U.S. Mystery-Illness Toll at 27

From Wire Dispatches

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 8.—The death toll climbed to 27 today as state and federal scientists fought for a second week to stop the American Legion mystery illness.

Officials have confirmed 152 cases of the illness. All the victims are connected with a July American Legion convention attended by 10,000 in Philadelphia last month.

But State Health secretary, Dr. Richard Bachman said today that no new cases of the illness had been reported since last Friday and investigators have begun to document the spread of the disease to "secondary" victims who had not what they call "the Pennsylvania incident."

Bachman announced they were testing the thousands of men and women who attended the American Legion convention in Philadelphia and did not get sick to fill out a questionnaire. Health officials hoped the results might provide a common source for the disease.

Special couriers will take the questionnaires to every Legion post in Pennsylvania in time for meetings called for tomorrow night.

The Legion said no registration was kept at the convention, making an accurate attendance impossible.

The questionnaires will ask where the conventioneers stayed, what they ate and drank, whom they saw and when they arrived and left. This kind of information has already been gathered from the sick and the families of the dead but it has pointed to no single factor.

Medical researchers are still divided over the causative agent of the illness. The "toxin" responsible could have come from almost anywhere—from some offending chemical in the air conditioning systems, in water or sewage, in any swimming pool, in refreshments that conventioneers may have brought in, in chemicals stored in the buildings, even perhaps in the flowers sent in.

White South Africans Enjoy Good Life, Untouched by Black Upheavals...

By John Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 8 (NYT).—This city was a study in relaxation this weekend. Its suburban shopping malls were packed, its golf courses and tennis clubs were as busy as ever and BMWs and Mercedes-Benzes hummed on its highways.

Only in the newspapers was there any sign that dozens of black youths, excluded from the good life, were lying in hospitals nine miles to the southwest, wounded by police bullets.

After weeks of upheaval in Soweto, the black township that sprawls beyond the abandoned gold mines, the white community remains almost completely untouched. The upheaval has caused deaths and damage in Soweto and other black areas but hardly a window has been broken in the white neighborhoods, whose inhabitants pride themselves on having one of the highest standards of living in the world.

Breakthrough Fails

Demonstrators in Soweto tried repeatedly last week to break through a police cordon and march on Johannesburg. The police opened fire several times to stop the marchers. The official death toll since Wednesday stands at eight, with 3 of the victims killed by shooting, according to the police. At least 41 were injured, and a white policeman died in a hospital of injuries suffered when he was struck by a van attempting to ram a police roadblock.

With nothing but stones for weapons, the marchers eventually gave up their attempt to reach the city. They had planned to protest at police headquarters against the detention of students arrested during the rioting in Soweto in June over the use of the Afrikaans language in the township schools.

The demonstrators have now intensified their campaign to cripple Johannesburg's economy by keeping the black township's 220,000 commuters from getting to their jobs in the city.

The new strategy represents a sharp break from the pattern of a June upheaval, when 176 persons died. Then the mood was one of blind fury, with those who threw stones and gasoline bombs attacking anything remotely connected with the government, including health clinics and schools. Apart from one brief incident in Alexandra, a township surrounded by white suburbs, there were no attempts to go into Johannesburg.

Officials have noted that the present disturbances are better organized. Police riot squads have faced angry crowds of as many as 10,000. In June the crowds were much smaller. This time roadblocks and the activity of picket groups at railroad stations are coordinated. Youths are assigned to points miles from home, to avoid possible recognition by informers among the commuters.

Leadership Hidden

So far no one has claimed leadership of the youths. Considering the stiff prison sentences for the offense of incitement, it is unlikely that anyone will. However, the tactics seem to bear out the predictions of a black radical leader who discussed the Soweto situation shortly before the latest trouble began.

"The sporadic outbursts that occurred in June are going to become more increasingly significant and the white community, which so far has been very protected, is going to realize how thin their security really is," said the leader.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

...But Riots Flare in Another City as Push Is Feared in Soweto

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—New rioting in a black township near Port Elizabeth was reported today while police stood by in the tense community of Soweto, ready for any renewed African violence tomorrow.

Police used tear gas and fired shots last night to break up riots in New Brighton township, near Port Elizabeth on the south coast. Officials said 4 blacks were injured, none seriously, and 8 policemen were hurt.

The cause of the rioting at New Brighton was not known. It erupted at the Centenary Hall Stadium, where about 5,000 blacks were watching a boxing match. Spectators stampeded to the exits. Buses were stoned and automobiles, including a police car, were set afire.

The situation was calm there this morning, police said.

In Soweto, the Johannesburg suburb where black students rioted for three days last week, all was reported quiet today.

Prisoners' Release

But the students, demanding the release of blacks arrested after major riots in June, are expected to resume their attacks on transport tomorrow in an effort to enforce a stay-at-home strike by black workers, township sources said.

Meanwhile, government ministers said that they were prepared to consider every black grievance and emphasized that the regime plans to give urban blacks a bigger say in running their own affairs. One plan is for the black townships to be policed only by blacks.

Justice Minister James Kruger said that law and order would be maintained. However, he added: "Make no mistake, the government will not turn a deaf ear to black grievances."

But he said that, while disturbances continue, he is not willing to meet student agitators or other militants who have rejected the authority of civic officials and other prominent blacks with whom he has been trying to work out a new deal for inhabitants of black townships.

Emigration Opposed

Mr. Kruger reassured the whites: "Don't panic. We have problems and now we have riots. But given time, goodwill and support, we will solve our problems. The government is not static."

Fearful whites who have thought of emigrating would be hard-pressed to find complete security anywhere else, he said. "Will those who think of leaving turn toward Lebanon, to Ireland or Germany with its great dividing wall? Where is a country today without problems?" he asked rhetorically.

Michiel Botha, the Minister for Bantu (black) Administration, said in another newspaper interview that the government has been drawing up plans to give blacks a greater opportunity to control their own affairs in their residential areas.

Mr. Botha, who gave no details of the plans, said: "In the future there will be changes which will offer greater opportunities for blacks to look after their own affairs, for them to serve themselves and to maintain real peace and order."

Portugal's Azevedo 'Fully Recovered'

OPORTO, Portugal, Aug. 8 (AP).—Doctors say that former Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo has "full recovered" from a heart attack he suffered in June while campaigning for the presidency. Mr. Azevedo, 59, was released from an Oporto hospital yesterday.

He suffered a major seizure as he was ending a cross-country bid to upset Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes in the June 27 presidential balloting.

UPI.

Giulio Carlo Argan

Rome Parties Elect Mayor On Red List

ROME, Aug. 8 (UPI).—A leftist coalition led by the Communists agreed yesterday on a government to take over the city's administration from the Christian Democrats, who have held power since World War II.

Under terms of the agreement between the Communists, Socialists and Social Democrats, political sources said, the new mayor would be Giulio Argan, 67, an independent candidate elected to the city council on the Communist ticket.

Mr. Argan, a surprise choice, has been an art-history professor at Rome University since 1959 and before that taught art in his hometown of Turin.

The sources said the new government, Rome's first to be headed by the Communists, would be formed this week.

The coalition was made possible when the Communists replaced the Christian Democrats as the strongest political bloc on the council in the June 20 municipal elections. The Communists won 35.5 per cent of the vote compared with 33.1 per cent for the Christian Democrats.

Warnings Ignored

The Marxist victory occurred despite warnings from the Vatican that Communism was incompatible with Christianity and that Rome would become a "Godless city" under their administration.

In taking over Rome, the Communists now will be running, alone or in coalition, all of Italy's major cities. They had previously been governing Turin, Milan, Venice and Bologna in the north and Naples in the south.

The Communists, Socialists and Social Democrats together hold 39 seats on the 80-member Rome Council. Their ability to form a government was based on an agreement to abstain in voting by the council's three Republican party members.

The new government will be taking over monumental problems left by the outgoing administration of Mayor Clelio Darida.

At last count, the city was 4.3 trillion lire ($5.4 billion) in debt—almost $2,000 for each of its 3.2 million residents.

The city has not had a balanced budget since 1959 and this year's budget was $917 million in the red.

Joblessness, Refugees Blamed

Portuguese Officials Explain Post-Coup Upsurge in Crime

By Marvine Howe

LISBON, Aug. 8 (NYT).—A 41-year-old traffic policeman was shot to death here last month when he asked to see the papers of a man suspected of being a car thief.

The event, which might be commonplace in other countries shocked the Portuguese, who are proud of their tradition of "gentle manners."

"Ten policemen have been killed like this in the past two years—more than in 48 years of fascism," said the Lisbon police chief, Maj. Jose Alberto Ponces Aparicio, in an interview yesterday at headquarters, part of a 13th-century Franciscan monastery.

The police chief, a 39-year-old army officer who took part in the April, 1974, revolution against the rightists dictatorship, confirmed that there has been a substantial increase in violent crime since the coup.

Relatively Rare

Voluntary homicide has risen but is still relatively rare, according to Maj. Ponces Aparicio. A recent report by the judiciary police, which handles criminal investigation, gave the following figures for cases of homicide in Portugal: 13 in 1973, 29 in 1974 and 43 last year.

There has also been a significant increase in crimes considered less grave than murder, according to the police chief: car thefts, attacks on homes, bank robberies, protest bombings (without victims), drug trafficking, prostitution.

Reflecting public concern, the new Premier, Mario Soares, a Socialist, has launched an offensive against "the wave of criminality." The new government's program proposes broad reforms of the police, prison and justice systems.

Basic Reasons

Jose Manuel Duarte, governor of the Lisbon district, which has a population of 2 million, offers these basic reasons for the sudden crime rate increase:

• The profound change in political and economic structures after nearly a half-century of dictatorial restraints.

• Decolonization, with the ensuing flood of 600,000 refugees, mostly homeless and jobless, and among them many drug traffickers and prostitutes and many with weapons.

• The discrediting of the police, linked by the public with repression under the dictatorship.

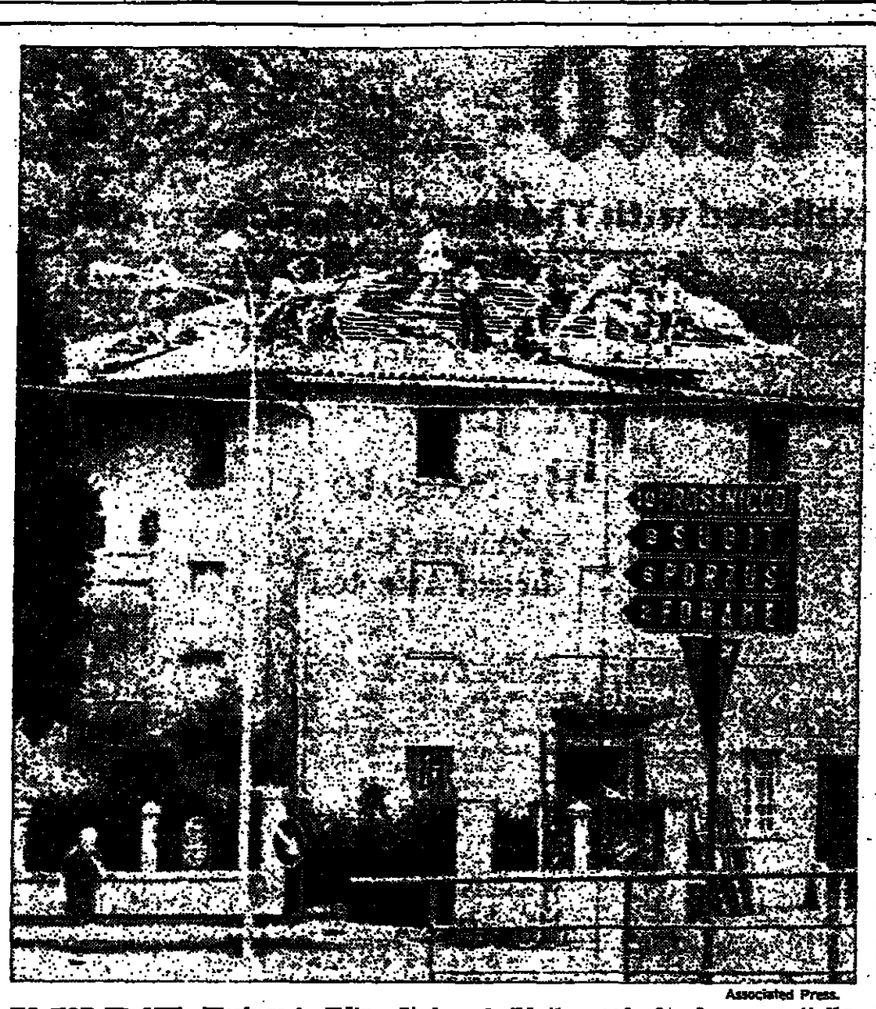
"Essentially the problem is economic and can be resolved in part when something is done about unemployment," the governor said. He noted that with the nationalization, occupation or closing of plants since the revolution, unemployment was running at 500,000, or 15 per cent of the work force.

The governor's principal remedies are more authority for the security police and improvement of the machinery of the judicial police.

Vow to Move Up Trials

LISBONN, Aug. 8 (AP).—The military's Revolutionary Council pledged yesterday to move up the trials of former secret police agents, less than 24 hours after the conditional release of another former top official of the force—known for torture and eavesdropping—was announced.

"Measures have been taken so that the trials will start as soon as possible," the council declared in a communiqué. But the statement did not indicate what measures the council had taken nor when the trials would get under way.



Associated Press.

TO TOP IT OFF—Workers in Udine, Italy, rebuild the roof of a house partially destroyed in the earthquake that damaged a wide area of northeast Italy on May 6.

Iran Border Fire Guts Warehouses

TEHRAN, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—A big fire has broken out for the second time in 48 hours at warehouses at Julfa, on the Iranian-Soviet border, and is threatening to engulf the customs post, newspapers reported today.

Julfa is Iran's biggest customs post, where goods from Europe, sent through the Soviet Union, are stored before release. Fire brigades from Tehran, Tabriz and the Soviet Union were fighting the blaze.

Three big warehouses were completely gutted in a fire on Thursday, which destroyed thousands of tons of merchandise, including newsprint, chemicals, automobile parts, vehicles and television sets. No deaths have so far been reported.

Libya Is Accused In Explosions at Cairo Building

CAIRO, Aug. 8 (UPI).—The assistant interior minister said today that a Libyan agent exploded two bombs today in a 12-story government building in the heart of Cairo, wounding himself and 14 others.

Maj. Gen. Hassan Abu Basha said the bombs were hidden in the toilet of the fifth floor, which houses the offices of the Social Affairs Ministry. They went off, two hours apart, this morning, while the building was full of people.

The agent, named as Emmad Eddin Abdullah, was injured in the face and hands and was arrested before he could leave the building, Mr. Basha said.

Although Mr. Abdullah is Egyptian-born, Mr. Basha said, the explosions were "organised by the Libyan intelligence service."

Yemeni Ex-Aide Wounded

CAIRO, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Egyptian police have detained a Southern Yemeni national in connection with the assassination attempt here on Friday against a former Southern Yemen premier, Mohammed Ali Haitham, it was officially announced today.

Egyptian Interior Minister Sayed Fahmi said the detained man was an employee of Southern Yemen's national airline, Alyemda. Mr. Haitham was wounded.

Israeli Curfews In West Bank

TEL AVIV, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Israeli security forces today imposed curfews on central sectors of the two biggest towns in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan when Arabs fired at a bus, threw a grenade at an unemployment office and stoned cars with Jewish occupants.

Three Jewish passengers were slightly injured when shots were fired at a bus traveling from a settlement at Kiryat Arba, near Hebron. No casualties were reported in the grenade attack in Hebron. Demonstrators stoned cars in Nablus, the northern town which is supporting a weeklong strike by shopkeepers.

The traders are protesting the imposition of an 8-per-cent value-added tax, which they consider illegal because it is not covered by Jordanian law, under which the West Bank is administered.

Decision Expected Soon

Madrid Seen Under Pressu To Devalue Peseta by 10-15

MADRID, Aug. 8 (AP).—The Spanish government was reported under growing pressure yesterday to devalue the peseta in a move to cure the nation's economic ills.

Financial and banking sources reported a 10 to 15-per-cent devaluation likely and said it might be included in a series of economic measures to be taken up by Premier Adolfo Suarez and the Cabinet early this week.

The Bank of Bilbao, listing the country's balance-of-payments deficit so far this year at $3.5 billion, said that a devaluation "is probable."

Banking sources said Mr. Suarez and the government's special economic commission discussed monetary policy in a seven-hour meeting on Friday.

The one-month-old government of Mr. Suarez is the second since the death eight months ago of Generalissimo Francisco Franco. The previous government devalued the peseta by 11 per cent in February.

But that government's subsequent economic program failed to slow down the inflation rate, now conservatively estimated at more than 20 per cent, or to halt rising unemployment and falling productivity.

The government of Mr. Suarez is deeply worried by the nation's weakened economic condition which is expected to trigger labor unrest after the summer holidays.

Stock markets closed for the weekend with a selling spree but prices generally continued below last year's levels when the stock market general index fell 15 per cent below 1974.

U.S. Pressure

Brokers at the Barcelona Stock Exchange said there was "an air of expectancy" for Tuesday's scheduled Cabinet meeting.

The newspaper Arriba's New York correspondent has reported that the Bank of Spain had been battling U.S. banking pressure on the peseta for the last 15 days. It said devaluation could be as much as 20 per cent but said 10 per cent seemed more likely.

Amnesty Totals Questioned

MADRID, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Forty-five of the 630 political prisoners said to be held in Spanish jails have been freed so far under an amnesty decreed by King Juan Carlos, government officials reported today.

But 130 lawyers from all over Spain have challenged the official figures. In a statement issued on Friday, when official sources gave the number of prisoners freed as 41 since the amnesty went into effect last Wednesday, the lawyers said they knew of only 20 who had been released.

The lawyers, who represent almost all the political prisoners, also said that despite government assurances that the amnesty would be applied widely they feared it would be restricted.

Of 224 prisoners tried by military courts, which judge terrorism cases, only about 10 would be covered by the amnesty, the lawyers said.

Meanwhile, as part of the amnesty, veteran Socialist leader Enrique Tierno Galvan and two other opposition figures we instated yesterday in po university professors which lost under Franco in 1968.

Mr. Tierno Galvan, lea the Popular Socialist par offshoot of the main S Socialist Workers party, ar two others were punishe taking part in a student d stration in Madrid.

Mr. Tierno Galvan has reinstated as professor of p law at Salamanca Uni Jose Luis Lopes Arangure of Spain's most respected lectuals, and Augustin Salvo have been reinsta professors at Madrid Uni

Subway Guard Policeman Sla In Paris Mix-U

PAR , Aug. 8 (IHT).—A subway plainclothes guar and killed a uniformed pell early today before being himself by another police in front of crowds of t police said.

The shooting at the Tr station of the Métropolita fled investigators who sa it might stem from the tension in the subway fo several attacks by hoodlu passengers.

The guard, who was a alone, had caught a man l over a turnstile without and was grappling with hin passengers shouted for the thinking a holdup was place.

Tw police officers wh on the platform ran to th and tried to separate th when the guard pulled service pistol and emptied magazine at one of the poli killing him instantly, polic The other officer dived ground and fired back, the guard.

Police patrols are now in the subway system fo reports last month that a had robbed all the passen a train in central Paris. past 12 months, there hav more than 1,200 mugging other crimes of violence o buses and subways, a 33-p increase over the precedin

Forest Land Burni In Southern Franc

MARSEILLES, Aug. 8 ters).—Forests blazed southern France this w during the driest sum memory.

In the last week, in t rénées Orientales and Au partments alone, 45,000 a woodland and scrub we stroyed. In the area aro city of Nimes, flames w up by strong winds spread alarming rate

U.K. Panel Asks H In Dog-License Fe

LONDON, Aug. 8 (AP).—ernment committee has mended that the annu license fee be increased fr pence (87 cents) to £5 reduce Britain's canine tion of 6 million, includ least a million strays.

The increase would pr wages of 1,000 dog ward round up strays, enforce t against sidewalk fouling check on licenses.

Strike Moratorium Aids Production

Labor, Industry in Bangalore Back Indian Emergency Rule

By Henry Kamm

BANGALORE, India (NYT).—In this industrial city of 2 million inhabitants in the southern highlands, leaders of industry and labor, militantly at odds until a year ago, are united now in praising the results of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's declaration of a state of national emergency in June, last year.

The vesting of strong powers in the central government's hands has all but eliminated strikes in a city where, according to S.C. Rao, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, about a third of a year's work days used to be lost because of strikes or lockouts.

The glow at the Chamber of Commerce is not surprising in view of statistics attesting to a 10-per-cent increase in production since January. The chief sales executive of a major industrial plant looked pleased when he said:

"The workers are at their jobs. They are told to get on with it. They have been scared. If there is something we don't like, the government will get on it. We've been assured of that."

Odd Element

The odd element in the harmony is the attitude of the principal union—the once-militant, still Communist-led All-India Trade Union Congress. M.S. Krishman, the Bangalore leader, who is also a Communist member of the Karnataka (formerly Mysore) state legislative assembly, said: "We are exercising voluntary restraint in the larger interest. The working class has accepted the position of no confrontation as far as possible."

Mr. Krishman represents the pro-Soviet party in the divided Indian Communist movement. Asked whether Moscow's support of Mrs. Gandhi's policies had motivated the union's acquiescence in forswearing the strike weapon, he replied, "that's absolute rot." Similarly, he dismissed as "a damned canard" allegations that his party depended on Soviet financial support.

Mr. Krishman said the pro-Soviet Communists wholeheartedly backed the emergency because "we have definite information of what would have happened" if Mrs. Gandhi had not acted. He declined to divulge the information but asserted that "the first effort had to be to stem the tide of reaction."

In explaining industry's view, the sales executive, Kumar Mahadevan of the Kirloskar Electric Co., the leading electrical-engineering concern, was more specific. At the same time, he voiced the unease felt by many Indians over the restrictions on freedom, particularly of the press, that are another aspect of the emergency.

"We must get back to expressing our views," he said, adding hopefully, "I'm convinced that Indira Gandhi sees it like that."

Advantages Listed

Mr. Mahadevan, a British-educated engineer who was interviewed at his company's neat plant, which employs 3,000 workers, listed the following advantages of the emergency:

• Labor peace makes it possible for Kirloskar to accept orders in the knowledge that delivery will be on schedule.

• The government's success in keeping prices stable "has definitely helped us in getting more export orders."

• The government has instilled urgency in the multitude of public-works projects throughout the country, which its previous lethargy had brought to a near standstill. The drive to another plant of his company, which used to take 10 hours for the 350 miles because of incompleted road projects, now takes 6.

• "Power generation, which used to be chaotic, to put it mildly, for lack of maintenance, has dramatically improved. Now we are able to plan our production schedule properly." Other public services such as airlines, railroads, mail and telecommunications have made "a remarkable recovery."

• Bank service has greatly improved. "As a result of nationalization they had gone to sleep, in line with the general apathy to do work in the public sector."

Despite Mrs. Gandhi's professed aim of leading India to Socialism, Mr. Mahadevan said the improved climate for private industry resulted from government support that did not exist before.

He said that before the emergency Mrs. Gandhi's government "looked upon businessmen as crooks" to placate the left, he explained, not out of conviction, and in protecting the public sector blocked most public efforts to improve and expand. "Today they are result-oriented," he said of government officials.

Reverting to his main point, Mr. Mahadevan said that instead of encouraging strikes and unconditionally supporting labor for political reasons, Mrs. Gandhi's government had changed from a policy that was "responsible for a lot of problems."

Boycott Threatened

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—India's major opposition parties yesterday threatened to boycott the next session of Parliament if the government presses ahead with its plans to introduce wide-ranging changes in the Constitution.

An opposition boycott will not, however, prevent the proposed amendments being approved since the ruling Congress party holds a two-thirds majority and can expect the support of the pro-Moscow Communist party.

The government plans to present the changes for approval when Parliament opens Tuesday. The amendments would declare India a Socialist, secular and democratic republic, rather than just a democratic republic as it is termed at present.

They would also reduce the judiciary's power to review constitutional amendments, election disputes and laws made by Parliament.

Whites' Good Life Untouched By South African Upheavals

(Continued from Page 1)

a major figure in the black movement who asked that he not be identified.

The leader seemed remarkably familiar with the situation in Soweto, although he lives several hundred miles away. He said the violence would inevitably spread to white areas. "Blacks are going to move out of the townships into the white suburbs and bring destruction with them," he said. "When that happens, there will be white panic."

Acknowledging the power of the police and the army and the government's determination to protect the whites' lives and property, the leader said it might be three or four years before urban terrorism could be carried out on a significant scale.

However, he predicted that "a faceless army that destroys overnight" would eventually become a greater preoccupation among the country's 4 million whites than the threat of invasion from neighboring black African states.

'Over-40s' Shunned

Noting that the Soweto upheaval had been started by students, the radical leader said that the policy of militant groups was to "throw away the over-40s" in the urban black community, those who are too inured to apartheid to join the struggle.

Rather, the militants' aim is "controlling the minds" of students in schools and universities, he said; there are 3.7 million of these among the country's 18 million blacks.

The militants' success was reflected in interviews with Soweto parents published last week by the Rand Daily Mail. The paper found many parents facing rejection by their children for "collaborating" by working in white-owned companies or in government offices. Teachers spoke of a new "black consciousness" among pupils since the Soweto upheaval started, with students demanding that the unrest be discussed in place of classroom lessons.

Other parents complained that since the upheaval began, their children have cast off the respect for their fathers that is traditional in black African society. A headwaiter in a Johannesburg restaurant said his 16-year-old daughter had told him he should be "ashamed" of working for wealthy whites.

The new radical leaders, most of them in their 20s and early 30s, emerged from the country's four black universities in the late 1960s. They succeeded an earlier generation belonging to the African National Congress and the Pan-Africanist Congress. Those black resistance groups were outlawed by the government after the 1960 incident at Sharpeville, where policemen fired on unarmed demonstrators protesting the "pass" laws which kept blacks out of white areas. Seventy-two persons were killed at Sharpeville.

Almost all the earlier-generation activists were jailed or placed under orders forbidding political activity. Some went into voluntary exile abroad. The African National Congress's leader, Nelson Mandela, has been in a maximum-security prison on Robben Island, off Cape Town, since 1964. His counterpart in the Pan-Africanist Congress, Robert Sobukwe, was released from Robben Island in 1969 but restricted to Kimberley, the mining town southwest of Johannesburg.

The banning of the two groups in the middle 1960s was followed by five years of relative inactivity among black radicals. In 1969 a group of black university students formed the South African Students Movement, which was a major force in the formation in 1972 of the Black Peoples Convention, the closest thing to a black political party here.

After the African National and Pan-Africanist Congresses were outlawed, they organized an external resistance. The Mandela group, with close ties to Moscow, and the Sobukwe organization, with ties to Peking, both say they have extensive underground networks. The government denies that the networks are extensive but acknowledges that they exist. It periodically announces the arrest of "terrorists" belonging to the two organizations.

Little Progress Noted On Cyprus by Ford

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP).—President Ford told Congress last week that little progress has been made in negotiating a Cyprus settlement.

Despite U.S. efforts to work with Greece and Turkey on the Cyprus problem, Mr. Ford said, "we have been unsuccessful thus far in getting the parties to set aside procedural problems and to move on to discussions of the key substantive issues, such as territory."

26 on Thai Boat Killed

BANGKOK, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—At least 26 persons drowned when a ferry with almost 300 passengers aboard capsized off southern Thailand early yesterday, police said. Fifty are still missing.

Iran to Purchase $10 Billion In U.S. Arms Over Six Years

(Continued from Page 1)

trade of the two countries exclusive of oil would probably amount to $15 billion for the period 1975 to 1979. But yesterday, Mr. Kissinger said that those figures had been discarded and that the new projections were more accurate.

He said that it was now expected that total trade between the two countries for the six years from 1975 through 1980 would be $50 billion. The United States, he said, would sell Iran $34 billion in goods and services, of which $10 billion would be for military and $24 billion for civilian use; the Iranians would sell the United States $16 billion worth of goods, of which $14 billion would be oil.

It was estimated that total trade last year was about $7 billion. The average projected for the end of the decade was $8.3 billion.

The United States will become Iran's largest trading partner, overtaking West Germany, Mr. Ansari said.

Mr. Kissinger also disclosed that major progress had been made in the resolution of the nuclear issue. To prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, the United States has sought iron-clad assurances, and Iran, already pledged not to make such weapons, had resented the U.S. pressure.

Now Mr. Kissinger said, Iran will agree not to reprocess spent uranium but will send it out of the country and will be compensated for it with U.S. help.

Pravda Attacks Deals

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (UPI).—The United States is attempting to take control of the Gulf by selling arms to Iran, Saudi Arabia and other countries in the region, the newspaper Pravda said today.

The Communist party daily said the level of U.S. arms sales to Gulf states "causes the escalation of the arms race in this region and creates a dangerous hotbed of tension."

"Striving to preserve its oil interests, Washington has worked out a strategy in relation to the Gulf states which would allow it to take control of this important region," it said.

Panel Probes Fighter Sale

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee's Multinational Corporations subcommittee is looking into the sale of about $2 billion worth of F-14 fighter planes to Iran.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the subcommittee chairman, said the sale provided "an excellent study of the pressures and influences" brought to bear in the international arms traffic.

U.S. Warning For Pakistan

(Continued from Page 1)

ders for $80 million worth of U.S. weapons.

Mr. Bhutto was at one time believed to have a fairly extensive list of U.S. weapons he felt were necessary to counter India, which makes its own arms and receives others from the Soviet Union.

But there have been no major arms deliveries to Pakistan since the embargo was lifted. The United States plans to sell Pakistan an old destroyer and $28 million worth of optically guided anti-tank missiles, officials said.

Mr. Kissinger's stop in Kabul was an old-fashioned flag-showing expedition, intended to demonstrate to the Soviet Union and other countries that the United States maintains an interest in Afghanistan.

President Mohammed Daoud, once regarded as pro-Soviet, was reported to be increasingly wary about the large number of pro-Moscow officers in his army, which is mostly trained and equipped by the Soviet Union.

"We attach great importance to friendly relations with Afghanistan," Mr. Kissinger told Mr. Daoud at the start of their meeting.

More Signs of Life on Mars But Experts Wary of Error

(Continued from Page 1)

organic cells in the soils and vaporize whatever living matter existed there. The vapors then were passed through a radioactive carbon detector designed to pick up any trace gas ingested by the organisms.

Similar to Antarctica

The instrument found, by counting the radioactive disintegrations, a soil remarkably similar to the dry valleys of Antarctica, which contain small numbers of algae and bacterial cells. The radioactive count found by the instrument was 96 every minute, which is more than six times what it would have found had there been nothing in the soil that was taking up atmospheric carbon and using it in a way that might suggest life.

Dr. Horowitz insisted the experiment must be repeated, once in the same manner as it was done last week and another time in a controlled experiment that would sterilize the soil first by heating it to a temperature high enough to kill any organisms before the soil was fed any carbon atmosphere.

The control experiment will be to make sure there is nothing in the instrument itself that might give false signs of life.

Time after time, Dr. Horowitz emphasized that his findings did not mean the discovery of life.

"The data is conceivably biological in nature," Dr. Horowitz said. "But it is only one of several possibilities. It could be that we have a bad instrument or that we see something strange that can be explained that is not biology.

"Having to work in a fishbowl like this is an experience that none of us is used to," Dr. Horowitz said in explaining his reluctance to say whether or not there is life on Mars. "You're [reporters] looking over shoulders of people who ai ing to work in a normal v an abnormal environment."

The two other instrument into Viking to seek signs continue to incubate the samples. A shortage of co time at the laboratory pre scientists from analyzing yesterday.

The other instrument thi gested the first signs of l Mars last week behaved the same way yesterday.

Dr. Harold Klein of the Research Center said, "The very remote possibility thi was a biological uptake b won't know today."

2d Round Awaited

"What we have here suggestion of at least a pos of biological activity," Dr. said. "I will be more temp say that we have something we perform a second rou experiments and when the results of controlled e ments we will do with the soil samples."

Despite the discoveries, definitive findings about l Mars will have to wait unti month when the second spacecraft lands. Viking-2 into orbit around Mars yest joining its sister spacecraf has been orbiting Mars June 19.

[Meanwhile, scientists sa day they had regained use Viking-1 lander's miniature el, which jammed Tuesday gathered a sample of Mi soil, AP reported.

[Jim Kukowski, spokesma the National Aeronautics Space Administration, said arm was commanded to pe a series of exercises late y day and functioned normall said the shovel was "workin next" and should be ab scratch the surface of Mars this week.]

Aegean Survey Will Continue

Turks Reject Greek Oil-Ship Charge

From Wire Dispatches

ANKARA, Aug. 8.—Turkey today rejected Greek charges that a Turkish research vessel Sismik-1 violated Greece's continental shelf in its search for oil in the Aegean Sea.

A note handed to the Greek ambassador in Ankara accused Greece of "provocation" and said Sismik-1 would continue its research as planned.

The note answered a written Greek protest delivered to the Turkish government yesterday which charged that Sismik-1 had probed for oil Friday on Greece's continental shelf surrounding the island of Lesbos.

Lesbos lies less than five miles off Turkey's western coast and the Turks claim the continental shelf there is an extension of the Turkish mainland.

The Turkish note said the Greek charges were unfounded because no agreement had been reached between the two countries on the division of the continental shelf of the Aegean.

In Athens, the government called an unexpected meeting today after Turkey rejected the protest.

A spokesman said after the meeting, which lasted for three hours, that "the government will answer the Turkish rejection on Monday when it will also announce the procedures it will follow to cope with the situation."

The Turkish hunt for oil in the Aegean has caused new tension between the two NATO allies who narrowly avoided war in 1974 over Cyprus.

The dispute over who owns the Aegean disguises a hard fact of life in each country—they badly need oil to prop up sagging economies.

Each nation is hopeful that the basin under the sea will yield enough petroleum so it can eliminate serious oil deficits that are eating up precious foreign currencies.

But officials in both Greece and Turkey are quick to add that they really do not know what might be found.

Greek officials cite a relatively small, late 1973 discovery off Thassos Island, outside the disputed area, as possible confirmation of a long-standing belief that the Aegean is oil-rich, an extension of the field of petroleum that stretches from Romania south to North Africa and the Middle East.

An official of Mobil Oil based in Turkey said recently "the Aegean may be rich in oil. Ancient seas like the Aegean have always proven to possess good oil reserves."

Turkish geologists point out that Turkey is surrounded by oil. Neighboring Iraq, Iran and the Soviet Union and nearby Romania are major producers. But, they add, Turkey has not yet really gone all-out to find new sources of oil to add to its present supply.

Greece is attacking its fuel shortages on two fronts—a search for oil and a more efficient development of coal reserves.

Greece's coal reserves, mostly lignite, or "new" coal that is not fully carbon but is highly volatile, have been estimated at 4.5 billion tons. Officials say that this supply, if properly exploited, could provide all of Greece's energy needs for the next 40 years.

Georgios Spentzas, president of the Greek State Petroleum Co., said: "The last two years have witnessed the first serious effort to meet the country's energy needs through local resources. If lignite is proved a successful substitute for oil and we simultaneously start using the Aegean oil, we might become an exporter of oil on a small scale."

Greek officials estimate that 7 tons of lignite are equivalent in energy to 1 ton of oil. The lignite, however, only costs about $21 for seven tons, while the oil costs $90 a ton.

Last year, Greece spent $780 million to import the oil and petroleum products it needed, almost four-fifths of its foreign currency earnings of $1 billion from exports, tourism, shipping and other sources.

Turkey is in a worse financial bind.

It is producing a fair amount of its own oil—about 2.9 million tons are expected this year. But these supplies come from older wells that are less and less productive. Annual production was 3.5 million tons five years ago.

Greek domestic production is minimal. It had been hoped that the Thassos find could yield 7.5 million tons a year, but Xenophon Zolotas, governor of the Bank of Greece and a leading economist, puts the potential at nearer 2.5 million tons.

Turkey last year imported 9.3 million tons of oil, just a shade more than Greece, but almost double its 1971 imports. This year Turkey's oil imports are estimated at 11 million tons.

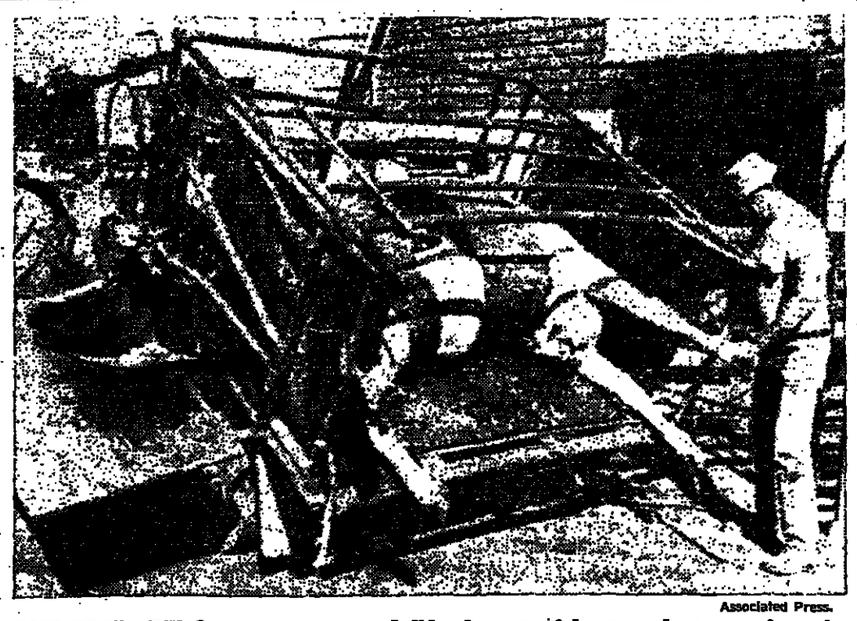
"But we will not import so much, we will economize," a government official said. "We will cut corners—the cost in foreign currency is too high."

Last year Turkey had a trade deficit of $2.3 billion, a large slice of it accounted for by its oil-import bill of $810 million. In 1973, before the full effects of the five-fold price rise by the major oil exporters were felt, the bill was only $220 million.

The broad economic considerations aside. Turkish offials insist that the question of oil under the Aegean is principally political.

The Greek nation includes about 3,000 islands in the sea. Some of the largest are within sight of the Turkish mainland. Greece claims sovereignty over the waters near these islands.

Turkey disputes this. The Ankara government says this would virtually isolate Turkey and insists that the special geographic situation requires special accords.



Associated Press.

COW TRAP—Bill Ostermann cuts and files hooves of harnessed cow on farm in Peabody, Mass. He travels throughout New England to deal with hoof problems.

U.S. Suspends Giving Size of Soviet A-Tests

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP).—The White House has said that the size of Soviet underground nuclear explosions will no longer be made public by the U.S. government because this has become a sensitive parameter between the two countries.

A National Security Council spokesman said Friday that the decision was made about 10 days ago, after consultation with U.S. agencies in the national security field, in the light of two recent U.S.-Soviet treaties limiting the size of nuclear blasts.

The spokesman would not specify whether President Ford approved the NSC decision but said Mr. Ford has been "fully informed" of matters in this field.

Soviet underground nuclear tests on July 4 and July 29 may have exceeded the limit of 150 kilotons that has been negotiated between the two countries in the new treaties, officials have confirmed. The State Department said officially on Friday that the blasts "would seem to violate the spirit" of the agreements if U.S. data establish that they exceeded 150 kilotons.

Time, Place

The Atomic Energy Commission and its successor, the Energy Research and Development Administration, has routinely announced the time, place and estimated size of major Soviet nuclear tests detected by U.S. monitors.

The occurrence of the two blasts, with no estimate of size, was announced by the ERDA last Tuesday, after inquiries from columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak.

A National Security Council official said they had been kept secret because a government review of announcement policy was under way in June and last month.

Asked why the estimate of size should henceforth be withheld the official replied that under the new treaties the size of a blast becomes "the critical thing" between the two countries. Monitoring the size (or yield, as it is often called) of an explosion therefore is "a sensitive parameter" which could become the subject of diplomatic discussions between the United States and Soviet Union, he said.

Indian Misuse Seen by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

mental and arms control groups and some members of Congress.

While conceding that U.S. heavy water probably was used, Mr. Kissinger said in his letter that the United States does not have enough information to "conclusively establish" the fact. He said a "key factor" in the U.S. attitude is Indian production of its own heavy water in sufficient quantity to have replaced the U.S. chemical in the reactor which made the explosive device. Mr. Kissinger did not claim that this actually was done.

Protest in Japan

SASEBO, Japan, Aug. 8 (AP).—About 7,000 persons demonstrated peacefully here yesterday, protesting the government's plan to repair Japan's first nuclear-powered ship Mutsu in this southern Japanese port.

The Mutsu, built in 1973 at a cost of $22 million, developed a radiation leak last October because of a defective reactor shield and fishermen in Sasebo, the ship's original home port in northern Japan, blocked its return.

The ship drifted aimlessly in the Pacific for nearly 50 days before the fishermen allowed it to return but with its nuclear reactor shut down.

Swedish Demonstration

BAREBAECK, Sweden, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Five thousand demonstrators yesterday marched on this small harbor in southern Sweden in a peaceful protest against one of Scandinavia's first operational atomic-power stations here. There were no violent incidents.

Four U.S. Firms Admit Payoffs

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Four more companies have reported that they had made questionable or improper payments, or had maintained off-book funds overseas. They were the Ansul Co., Dart Industries, the Del Monte Corp. and the H. J. Heinz Co.

The Ansul Co., a chemical producer and fire protection equipment manufacturer, said Thursday it had made $479,000 in such payments between 1971 and the present.

Dart Industries, a diversified consumer goods manufacturer, said its subsidiaries in four foreign countries had made questionable payments totaling $126 000 since 1971.

The Del Monte Corp., the world's largest canner of fruits and vegetables, said a foreign subsidiary had paid out cash, estimated at "less than $50,000 a year."

The H.J. Heinz Co., a major manufacturer and marketer of ketchup, canned foods and baby foods, said a foreign subsidiary had maintained a bank account which was not reflected on its books. The account, which has been closed, handled about $1.3 million since May, 1971, it said.

U.S. Plans Large Windmill to Test Wind Power in Heating of Homes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (NYT).—Two government agencies have announced plans to build a large windmill with the potential to generate electric power for an estimated 500 homes.

The Energy Research and Development Administration will build the 1,500-kilowatt wind turbine at a utility company site still to be chosen. The experiment will be directed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, according to Richard Puthoff, program manager of NASA's Wind Power Office at the Lewis Research Center in Cleveland.

"Wind as a source of energy could provide 5 to 10 per cent of the nation's energy needs at its maximum efficiency and usage," Mr. Puthoff said.

The windmill, which is expected to cost $7 million, will stand 150 feet high. Two narrow, fiberglass blades spanning 200 feet will rotate at 30 to 40 revolutions a minute in winds in excess of 11 miles an hour. Maximum output would require 22-mph winds. At average wind speeds of 18 mph, the Energy Agency estimated, the machine would produce enough energy each year to supply more than 500 homes.

Mr. Puthoff said that 17 possible sites for the windmill had been selected and that the choice would be made before May, 1977, when the wind system design is expected to be completed. Since the high winds necessary for the machine are a crucial factor, Mr. Puthoff said, the final site will probably be in an offshore or plains area.

Ethiopia Is Cautioned by U.S. Against Anti-American Stance

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (NYT).—The Ford administration has cautioned the military government of Ethiopia against adopting an anti-U.S. position, indicating that this could affect military and economic assistance programs.

The warning was made by William Schaufele, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, in testimony Friday before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on African Affairs.

In response to questions by Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, Mr. Schaufele said he believed that, "although the government is trying to set up a leftist, Socialist system, it is not systematically or instinctively anti-U.S."

But after noting that the United States had supplied $550 million in economic aid and $275 million in military aid since 1952, he said: "This degree of cooperation with Ethiopia will depend largely on the course finally taken by the new revolutionary military regime which assumed power in 1974."

'Cautionary Remark'

Mr. Schaufele added that this remark was "cautionary."

"If things develop in an adverse fashion it could affect our programs," he said, in what appeared to be the strongest public statement by the Ford administration on developments since Ethiopia was plunged into internal turmoil late last winter.

He acknowledged that the government press in Addis Ababa had recently published strident "attacks" on the United States and he noted that the Ethiopian leadership had started a program of internal policies that were "Socialist in doctrine" though "imperfectly carried out."

As a result of the turmoil in Ethiopia and "constant pressures" from various U.S. quarters to alter the U.S. aid policy, Mr. Schaufele said the administration's position on Ethiopia was "in constant review."

In response to further questions by Sen. Clark, the subcommittee chairman, Mr. Schaufele described the Ethiopian government as "unstable," prone to violations of human rights, incapable of managing the country's deteriorating economy and beset by "insurgencies and incipient insurgencies."

He acknowledged that the military government was using U.S.-supplied arms against the Eritrean secessionist movements in the north and to bomb civilians in other regions where rebellions have sprung up.

The United States has repeatedly expressed concern to the Dergue, the Ethiopian term for the ruling military junta, about ill-treatment of political prisoners, believed to number more than 1,000, Mr. Schaufele said.

Gen. Barzani In U.S. Asks Aid for Kurds

By Richard Homan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP).—The leader of the crushed Kurdish rebellion, Gen. Mulla Mustafa Barzani, has been here for two weeks quietly attempting to get U.S. support for improved treatment of the defeated Kurds.

Gen. Barzani's chief target is Iraq, whom he accuses of mistreating thousands of Kurds whose secessionist movement collapsed last year when the United States and Iran withdrew their military aid.

His visit has raised questions because it follows reports of a sudden flare-up of Kurdish fighting in Iraq.

Some Arab diplomatic sources have suggested that the United States, by displaying a renewed interest in Gen. Barzani, may be applying some indirect pressure on Iraq, one of the most militant Arab regimes, to persuade it to reduce its hostility to its neighbors, especially Syria.

State Department officials denied this suggestion and Iraqi sources say that, in any case, such a policy would be ineffective "because Barzani is finished as a leader."

According to the State Department, Gen. Barzani, who has refused to see reporters, has been in the United States for medical treatment at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn.

Treated for Cancer

Last fall, six months after his rebellion collapsed, Gen. Barzani was treated there for cancer during a little-publicized visit to the United States that, according to officials then, was sponsored by the CIA.

According to persons who have met with Gen. Barzani, his health now appears good.

His current visit is private, State Department officials said, although the government helped him arrange medical treatment. Middle-level department officials met with him and one of them said that while Gen. Barzani "explained his position and how he sees things," there were "not really any substantive talks."

Senator's Report

Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., said Gen. Barzani is seeking better treatment for the 2 million Kurds in Iraq, including progress toward self-determination and an end to Iraq's forced removal of Kurds from the fertile northern frontier region to the arid desert regions to the south.

"He thinks the United States is in a position to win concessions for the Kurds," Sen. Stone said, "by refusing to assist Iraq with arms or other direct support of the regime, or conditioning U.S. support on an end to forced removal" and other alleged mistreatment.

Sen. Stone said, Gen. Barzani still feels strongly that "the United States sold out the Kurds."

Trapped in Recidivist Cycle

192 Arrests in Seattle Family With 7 Boys

SEATTLE, Aug. 3 (AP).—Crime has been a way of life for a Seattle family with seven boys, accounting for 192 arrests in the last nine years, according to a police count.

"I hope to God we've turned the corner because I'll tell you, mister, I can't take much more," the mother of the boys, who range in age from 11 to 20, told Detective Stephen Heard, who is assigned full-time to the family.

Under juvenile offender laws, the family cannot be identified.

There have been 39 arrests for burglary, 23 for larceny, 16 for property damage, 12 for robbery, 5 for assault, 4 for auto theft, 3 for narcotics, 2 for carrying a concealed weapon and miscellaneous crimes ranging from shoplifting to trespassing to disturbing the peace or refusing to pay a cab fare.

The police said it is the worst case of a repeating crime pattern under a single roof in the city.

One son, a 27-year-old dope addict, was killed by a shotgun blast in Los Angeles and another died at the age of 23 when he "ran into a knife," the mother said.

But the oldest, she said, has not been in trouble since being released from a Louisiana prison about a year ago.

She said her three daughters have not been in serious trouble, either, but all three grandchildren who live with her—a 12-year-old girl and boys, 8 and 9—have been arrested for burglary.

The mother, 48, has been married three times. She said her first husband was shot to death in New Orleans, her second husband got a divorce and her third husband died three years ago of cancer.

She lives on welfare, a veteran's widow's pension and Social Security, a total of about $1,000 a month.

Succession of Crimes

The family moved here from Louisiana in 1967. The police said they have had trouble getting records on the family from authorities in New Orleans.

When Sam (not his real name) was 6, he and five of his brothers broke into a school and caused $1,500 in damage. Sam, now 11, has been arrested six times for burglary.

Another son, 13, has been arrested 30 times. A 15-year-old has 31 arrests and a 16-year-old has 40 arrests.

A 17-year-old was released from Cedar Creek Youth Camp July 10. The next night he was picked up in a stolen car, for arrest No. 52.

Richard, 18, is in the state penitentiary serving up to 20 years for robbery and assault. He has 29 arrests. David, 20, has 31 arrests. He's awaiting sentencing for burglary and possession of drugs.

Juvenile division detectives blame juvenile courts for the succession of crimes. They complain the situation is no different from adult criminal proceedings, that both prosecution and defense lose sight of the problem of the recurring pattern of crime and bog down in procedural technicalities and obscure points of law.

Body in Barrel Identified in U.S. As Mob Figure

MIAMI, Aug. 8 (AP).—A body found stuffed into a 55-gallon drum was identified by Dade County authorities today as that of underworld figure John Roselli, who had been reported missing late last month.

The drum, weighted with chains, was found yesterday floating in Dumbfoundling Bay, an arm of Biscayne Bay between North Miami and Miami Beach.

"The lengths to which they [the killers] went to insure the body would not be found clearly earmarks this as a true gangland-style killing," said Dr. Ronald Wright, chief deputy medical examiner for Dade County.

Roselli, 70, reportedly had been a close associate of mob figure Sam Giancana, who was shot to death at his Chicago home last summer. Roselli said in Senate testimony last year that he and Giancana had been recruited by the CIA to arrange the death of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

Chess Boycott Ignored

BIENNE, Switzerland, Aug. 8 (AP).—The Chess Olympiad scheduled to take place in Israel this fall will be held despite the boycott by the Soviet Union and other Communist countries, Dr. Max Euwe, president of the International Chess Federation, has said.

23 Die in Feuding In India Villages

NEW DELHI, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Twenty-three persons were burned to death last week in two village feuds in different parts of India, newspapers reported yesterday.

Fighteen persons including 3 women and 5 children, were killed when seven houses were set on fire in Mathalapuram village in southern Tamil Nadu State Wednesday, the Statesman reported. It said the incident followed the murder of a village chief, who belonged to a rival faction. The police arrested 27 persons.

In the second incident at Amreli village in western Gujarat State, five persons were burned to death when a bus in which they were traveling was set on fire by a rival group. Fifteen persons were detained.

Indian Acquitted In U.S. Murder

RAPID CITY, S.D., Aug. 8 (AP).—Russell Means, the American Indian Movement leader, has been acquitted by a Circuit Court jury of a charge of murder in a barroom killing, last year.

The charge was the most serious Means has faced in four years of legal battles since he was a key participant in the 1973 occupation by militant Indians of the Wounded Knee Reservation in South Dakota.

Means was accused of aiding and abetting the shooting last year of Martin Montileaux in a Scenic, S.D., bar. Richard Marshall has been convicted of murder and sentenced to life in prison in the shooting.

Black Bishop in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 8 (AP).—The first black Roman Catholic archbishop in Rhodesia, the Most Rev. Patrick Chakaipa, 44, was installed here before a crowd of 20,000 at an open-air mass in Salisbury's Highfield African township yesterday.

Conservatives Reject Senator

Some Key Backers of Reagan Start Dump-Schweiker Effort

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (WP).—An organized effort to dump Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania as Ronald Reagan's prospective running mate has surfaced among some of Mr. Reagan's key conservative supporters in the Senate.

At the same time, the White House, portraying President Ford as calmly and confidently proceeding in the selection of his running mate, announced that an unspecified number of potential vice-presidential nominees will be asked to begin compiling information on their backgrounds.

Sen. Jess Helms of North Carolina said that if Mr. Reagan captures the Republican presidential nomination, some of the former California governor's conservative supporters may seek to have the vice-presidential nomination thrown open to the Republican National Convention instead of automatically accepting Sen. Schweiker, a liberal.

"There are telephone calls and letters crisscrossing this country like crazy," said Sen. Helms, one of Mr. Reagan's key supporters in the South. "I could name you 100 prominent Republicans who have said they are sticking with Reagan but Schweiker is another story."

Thurmond Agrees

Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, another Reagan backer, said he agreed that there should be "an open convention" on the vice-presidential nomination.

"I'd like to see that done; I think it would be helpful," Sen. Thurmond said. "I've heard a good many express themselves. They'd like to see an open convention."

While aimed initially at Sen. Schweiker, who is unacceptable to many of Mr. Reagan's conservative supporters, an organized effort to have the convention select the vice-presidential nominee could pose a serious threat to the authority of the eventual presidential candidate, be it Mr. Reagan or Mr. Ford. Such a movement might find large numbers of supporters among the 2,259 delegates to the convention, which convenes Aug. 16 in Kansas City.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen described Friday what he called "Phase Two" of an elaborate procedure Mr. Ford is following to get advice on possible running mates and to screen those who are under serious consideration before the President announces his choice to the convention.

Mr. Nessen said that White House aides have started telephoning potential running mates for Mr. Ford. He said each will be asked to begin compiling information "on a broad range of questions" and to include in the compilation:

- A complete report on their health.
- A financial balance sheet showing all assets and liabilities.
- Information on their tax payments from 1966 through last year.

Mr. Nessen said the possible running mates will be asked for a commitment to allow the public release of the health, financial and tax information if they are selected. They will also be asked to give the White House permission to contact their friends, associates or any others in an effort to check their backgrounds, he said.

Delegate Pickup Claimed

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Sen. Schweiker claimed that he and Mr. Reagan picked up the commitments Friday of an unspecified number of Republican delegates in his home state of Pennsylvania, although he declined to name them.

He said their names may not be released for some days because of the fear that the forces of President Ford might harass them.

Carter Rejects Accusations of Rough Politics

PLAINS, Ga., Aug. 8 (AP).—Jimmy Carter, describing himself as an aggressive campaigner but sensitive to people's feelings, has rejected charges that he is politically ruthless.

Vice-President Rockefeller said in an interview with the Washington Post (IHT, Aug. 7-8) that Mr. Carter had to square his statements about love and brotherhood "with some very hard politics and some ruthless operations."

Mr. Carter, in response, said Friday, "I don't believe that Vice-President Rockefeller could point out any evidence of ruthlessness on my part."

The Democratic presidential nominee said: "I consider myself to be a very reticent person and sensitive about other people's attitudes and feelings."

Yesterday, consumer advocate Ralph Nader praised Mr. Carter's stand on consumer issues, calling them "better than those of any candidate who has achieved the nomination of any major party in recent decades."

In Plains for a talk with the candidate, Mr. Nader said he does not intend to endorse any nominee but added that Mr. Carter's ideas on consumer affairs were "a breath of fresh air."

U.S. Court Acts To Save Porpoises

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP).—A ban on a method of tuna fishing which each year kills tens of thousands of porpoises in the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean has been upheld by the U.S. District Court of Appeals.

The court on Friday upheld a District Court ban but delayed its ruling until Jan. 1, saying, "The immediate impact of this decision would be disastrous" to commercial fishermen. The current fishing season ends late this month or early next month.

The banned method, called "on porpoise," takes advantage of a phenomenon in which yellow-fin tuna associate with porpoises.

Fishermen spotting porpoises on the ocean surface use speedboats to herd them into nets. The tuna follow below and, despite efforts to free the porpoises, many are killed when they become entrapped in the nets.

The luxury cigarette with American flavor

PHILIP MORRIS International

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Monday, August 9, 1976 *

East African Diplomacy

Kenya and Uganda have taken the first steps toward patching up their frayed relationship—and that is good for East Africa. The two neighbor states, which have been driven apart by the vague claims of Uganda's Idi Amin to Kenyan territory and frictions over the Entebbe incident, have agreed not to attack one another, verbally, by arms or by trade and communications restrictions. And they have compiled a list of the grievances each holds against the other, and intend to seek to ameliorate them. Apparently, a council of other African states will join them in the healing process.

This constitutes a very rational course, and one which could be useful for other African nations at odds with their neighbors. Whether there will be in fact a peace between Kenya and Uganda, or only a truce, depends, however, on several factors. One of these is the degree of substance behind the disagreements between them—Uganda is largely dependent on Kenya as a highway to the sea, and this creates problems; both are products of a complex colonial development which leaves its own obscurities.

The other chief source of uncertainty is President Amin. His own position in an economically strained Uganda is by no means sure; he won power and kept it by many killings that have left bitterness among his own people. And President Amin can fluctuate wildly in his own diplomacy—as Israel, Kenya and Britain know all too well.

It does not provide a good context for the new agreement when President Amin asserts, on his country's radio, that only Henry Kissinger stands between Washington and Kampala—that should he leave the State Department then normal relations between the United States and Uganda could be restored, for much as Mr. Kissinger may be the target of political and publicist attacks in the United States, he is far more popular there than President Amin, and should President Ford force Kissinger out —which is very unlikely—or Jimmy Carter or Ronald Reagan succeed Mr. Ford in the White House, it would do President Amin no good whatever.

The introduction of such irrelevancies into diplomacy is, in fact, one of the chief reasons why President Amin is regarded dubiously in the international community, and why he would be regarded as simply an engaging figure of fun—if it were not for the trail of bodies his regime has left behind it. There are reports, for example, of a very recent disturbance on the campus of Makerere University in which President Amin's troops are said to have shot down over 100 students, with up to 700 more reported missing. If true—and the account must be taken with several grains of salt —this would be considerably worse that the original Soweto tragedy in South Africa.

So the efforts to put the East African union together again will proceed under the pressure of a grave necessity for all the states involved, but with the shadow of President Amin's influence over all. Dictators of various styles are common in Africa today—some reasonably benevolent, some ideologically, some practically inclined. But President Amin remains a classic example of what dictatorship can crystallize into, and what it can mean for everyone to whom it dictates.

The Issue: Apartheid

When Secretary of State Kissinger told the Urban League last week that "the risks of confrontation" were rising in southern Africa and that "time is running out" for halting the escalation of violence in that area, he may not have anticipated how quickly events would underscore his assessment. He was referring primarily to combustible situations in Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa), but portentous explosions came in South Africa.

Kissinger was justified in calling Rhodesia "the most immediately dangerous" problem, while emphasizing that a deadline was also looming for a solution in Namibia, the country South Africa controls under an invalid League of Nations mandate. But the outbursts in South Africa's black townships—the second series in three months—indicate unmistakably that the time is also at hand for a basic decision by the white rulers in Pretoria.

Fortunately, the student-led black protests this week have not provoked the savage police retaliation that brought death to 176 and injuries to 1,100 in June. But the climate of protest, boycott, and strike now seems endemic in some of the segregated townships outside the major South African cities, and the most significant development is that traditional black leaders appear to have lost the capacity for controlling their population.

The white government will delude itself and invite more bloodshed if it assigns the blame exclusively to outside agitators and insists that only a tiny fraction of South Africa's 18 million blacks is involved. Revolutions are usually ignited by militant minorities, but they escalate when the instigators are able to exploit widely-held resentments and blatant injustices.

A "peace rally," called by traditional black leaders with government approval in Johannesburg's Soweto township a week ago, quickly became a vehicle for strident demands on the white rulers for drastic reforms, including the scrapping of the doctrine of apartheid, which forces urban blacks to become citizens of distant tribal homelands that many of them have never seen.

If the Pretoria government will turn resolutely away from that despised and unworkable policy, it can legitimately ask other governments for tolerance and time to work toward peaceful resolution of an extremely difficult racial problem. But if it persists with apartheid, it can expect only greater isolation in the international community and accelerating violence at home.

Many white South African leaders comprehend that these are really their only choices; but if the two men meet again soon, it might help if Kissinger would put these narrowing options to Prime Minister Vorster even more forcefully than he has previously.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

India's Broken Pledges

When Prime Minister Indira Gandhi last year invoked the emergency that curbed India's democracy, she hinted that her drastic measures were temporary: "I am sure that internal conditions will speedily improve to enable us to dispense with the proclamation." Later, she reiterated that democracy was "the only system which can keep the country together, the days of democracy in India have not ended."

Given those assurances, many in India and elsewhere were willing to give Jawaharlal Nehru's daughter the benefit of their doubts. Since then the world has unhappily witnessed the systematic destruction of India's freedom and much of its democratic structure.

• Upwards of 100,000 political prisoners remain in jail, a docile Supreme Court has upheld the government's right to imprison its opponents without trial or hearing, and the government in June extended that power for at least another year.

• Mrs. Gandhi imposed direct rule on the only two among India's 22 states not controlled by her Congress party, silencing two major remaining centers of opposition to her authoritarian rule.

• Press censorship was made permanent, appeals to the courts against punishments decreed by the government for censorship violations were barred, and official harassment silenced nearly every critical journalistic voice, two opinion magazines having been the latest casualties last month. Harassment of foreign reporters has also increased, the most recent examples being the closing of the New Delhi office of the British Broadcasting Corp. and the expulsion of the correspondent for the Guardian and the Economist of Britain.

• The government will present additional drastic constitutional changes to Parliament this month, including further emasculation of the powers of the once-independent judiciary.

Thus, in 13 months, Mrs. Gandhi has gone far to abrogate fundamental rights and dismantle democratic institutions that her father regarded as inviolate. And if she was right last year in saying that democracy was "the only system which can keep the country together," what are the implications of her actions for India's future?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 9, 1901

LONDON.—The wreck of Mr. Santos-Dumont's balloon comes as a rude reminder that, whatever the science of aeronautics may accomplish in the future, the airship is as yet nothing more than a fragile and highly dangerous toy. It is much to be hoped that his gallant determination to begin again as soon as his ship is repaired will not lead Mr. Santos-Dumont to tempt fortune once too often.

Fifty Years Ago

August 9, 1926

PARIS.—The American debut of Greta Garbo, Swedish screen star, can be viewed this week at the Madeleine Cinema, in the "Torrent," a screen drama based on a Blasco Ibanez novel. She enacts the part of a peasant girl who has risen to fame as Leonora, a great opera singer. She, however, remains true to the love of her youth and that along with a great flood scene supply the film with its drama.

At the Heart of It All Is the Individual

By Prince Philip

LONDON.—Since time immemorial there have been arguments about the relative importance of the individual and the state. There is no doubt that in moments of desperate national crisis a people united behind a leader have willingly given up much of their individual liberty and have achieved great things. But the crucial moment always arrives when the people become disenchanted with the inevitable constraints they accepted during the crisis while the leader is inclined to remain determined that they are still essential for survival. And there may also be a difference of opinion about what constitutes a crisis in the first place.

In the British democratic system this situation is resolved by a relatively peaceful process, but in other systems it is inclined to lead to tyranny and the excesses of dictatorship or violent revolution.

I believe that one of the great dangers of industrialism is that it is liable to bring together some very potent and powerful forces against the liberty of the individual. Secularization, depersonalization, generalization and computerization between them could well destroy what is left of the individual personality. I believe that this should be our point of departure when we begin to consider the future of British industry, or the future of all our institutions for that matter.

Fixed Firmly

It must begin with the individual and the family as the foundation of society and we must get it firmly fixed in our minds that all the trappings of our social, religious, political and industrial systems exist for the sole purpose of allowing life to be as tolerable and as civilized as possible for the individual and the family. Only if we start from here are we likely to get our directions right.

If things can be got right for the individual I believe the rest will follow. If the interests of the individual are ignored we shall end up with a form of tyranny which other societies have suffered under at various times in history.

The first and foremost important consideration is this: that every individual is unique. The world may confront us with common problems but each individual reacts to the problems in his own way. At the heart of all social structures and political systems is the nature of man. The process of evolution and natural selection has given us various features and instincts which we all share. This is our human nature, and try as we may to sublimate it to rational intellectual argument very few of us will ever succeed in transcending it completely.

First Rule

So the very first rule of any system or organization is that its whole structure must be compatible with a realistic understanding of human nature, giving full encouragement to its beneficent and creative qualities while providing the necessary restraints on its less admirable characteristics. History provides more than sufficient evidence that crooks can flourish under any system, and they are more likely to do so in a system devised by idealists than in one devised by realists.

No system can work for long, even if it seems to be rationally perfect, which ignores the forces of human nature.

Adam Smith saw this very clearly 200 years ago. He put it this way:

"The man of system . . . seems to imagine that he can arrange the different members of a great society with as much ease as the hand arranges the different pieces upon a chessboard. He does not consider that the pieces upon the chessboard have no other principle of motion beside that which the hand impresses upon them; but that, in the great chessboard of human society, every single piece has a principle of motion of its own, altogether different from that which the legislature might choose to impress upon it. If those two principles coincide and act in the same direction, the game of human society will go on easily and harmoniously, and is very likely to be happy and successful. If they are opposite or different, the game will go on miserably, and human society must be at all times in the highest degree of disorder."

It is the principles of motion of the single pieces on the great chessboard of human society which concern me here. I believe that there is no approach to Britain's industrial future unless these principles are understood.

Making a Living

The force behind all the motions is the need to provide the necessities and satisfactions of life, more usually and simply referred to as making a living.

The purpose of making a living is to live a good life and if possible to do better. It is a means to the end of affording and equipping a home. It is a means to the end of providing for a family, and there can be no more laudable ambition than to bring up and educate children to become responsible and decent citizens.

It is a means to the end of achieving a degree of financial independence and security against a rainy day; against sickness and old age. It is clearly the duty of governments to provide a safety net for those who fail or who are unable to look after themselves, but that is no reason to create obstructions for the more fortunate individual whose prime ambition has always been to provide for family, health and old age, the voluntary support of charities and the personal involvement in cultural activities.

There is much talk about participation in decision-making at work, but work is only one factor in human existence, even if it is a very important factor. Participation as a citizen is far more important because people have more in common as householders, parents, patients and pensioners than they do as workers, and their need to exercise their responsibilities as citizens is as important, if not more important, than the need to be involved in decisions about their work. Perhaps we should be looking for some way to combine the two—particularly now that Parliament is becoming so directly involved in the management of a considerable sector of the nation's industries.

Any individual or group of people with the power to make decisions also has the responsibility for the consequences of those decisions. Technical and managerial problems are significantly different from decisions about issues which affect people personally as householders and parents, but both are part of human existence.

Of course there will always be a hard core of people who cannot be responsible. It happens in all walks of life and at all intellectual levels, but it is patently a denial of liberty to allow any social system to develop in a way which withholds from an individual the opportunity of becoming a responsible member of the community.

If people are not trusted they have a way of becoming untrustworthy, if they are not encouraged to be self-reliant they can easily lose their initiative and be satisfied with dependence. If working for a living is a common factor in the lives of most people, working in industry is just one opportunity to make a living. Industry is therefore a means to an end and not an end in itself. This means that industry can only flourish if its component parts are able to flourish, and they can only flourish if the people working in them are allowed to flourish.

Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, in May delivered an address, "A Place for the Individual," to the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacture and Commerce, of which he is president. This article is excerpted from that address by The New York Times.

Through Détente's Looking Glass

By C. L. Sulzberger

SPETSAIS, Greece.—Recent Soviet statements and earlier Soviet actions only recently made known indicate Moscow is again cleverly trying to split a shaky NATO alliance by making the most of Western diplomatic mistakes.

The Soviet chief, Brezhnev, has associated himself with Italians and other Europeans (by no means all left-wing) who object to warnings against permitting Communist ministers in Rome's government, something that has not yet happened despite important parliamentary appointments, but which may eventually occur.

Such Europeans have protested that U.S. and other cautions constitute undue interference in other nations' governmental processes although Brezhnev, author of the "doctrine" advocating Moscow's right to interfere in "socialist" states and responsible for the 1968 Czechoslovak tragedy, is hardly the best advocate of his cause.

Nor is the sincerity of his argument helped by last week's Kommunist, in which Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo, wrote: "The Soviet Union, more than ever, must remain an example for all Communist parties including those of the West."

This is scarcely the view of the Italian, Romanian, Yugoslav, Chinese, Spanish or even the French Communist parties and it came nowhere near prevailing at the recent European Communist conference in East Berlin. The Yugoslavs have shown for 28 years that they mean business when they proclaim ideological independence.

The Romanians, late-comers to Tito's club, have until now been independent in external affairs, although internally their system has provided few liberalizing innovations. The Chinese have been near war with Russia. The Italian Communists have committed themselves to remaining in NATO if their party moves into the government and even though the French Communists still must prove the validity of their shift, they have scrapped that old touchstone, loyalty to "dictatorship of the proletariat."

Made Easier

Unfortunately Italy's principal allies have shown clumsiness, aimed at their local political considerations, which makes Brezhnev's wooing job easier. Washington has toughly warned against naming any Communist ministers in Rome. And then Helmut Schmidt, to everyone's astonishment, swung into line.

As recently as April, Schmidt told me he was confident the next Italian cabinet would not admit Communists to any key positions and that Italy would surely stay in NATO even if it might be necessary to exclude it from nuclear planning. Yet he recalled that he had argued against expelling Portugal last year, when Lisbon was dominated by pro-Communists and Kissinger wanted to oust it from the alliance.

He remembered that Communist ministers hadn't lasted long in two allied cabinets, Iceland and Portugal, and I got the impression he was far more frightened by the thought of a U.S. President Reagan than an Italian minister of public works named Berlinguer.

Now Schmidt has shifted his initially cautious views and joined the Americans, British and French in supporting a threatened aid boycott if Rome designates any Communist ministers. Even many non-Communist French thought this was going too far.

Now comes a new factual ele-

ment. President Ford reports the Soviet Union has started to arm its intermediate-range ballistic missiles with multiple (MIRV) nuclear warheads. There are about 600 weapons in this category. With the longest range capable of 3,400 miles, they threaten NATO Europe as well as China, but most are pointed westward.

These SS-20 missiles are truly mobile (truck-borne) and can be shifted anywhere. They are modeled on the Soviet SS-16 ICBM and can even strike the United States from the U.S.S.R. if a third stage is added. But their major threat nowadays is against West Europe and they are being given triple (MIRV) warheads.

Finally, they are not classified as "strategic" weapons under SALT definitions and are therefore excluded from SALT negotiations. Thus West Europe is more than ever under the gun just as the pattern of European Communism is changing.

Khrushchev told me in September, 1961, that he was convinced that in any superpower showdown Britain, France and Italy would refuse to join in a war because they feared their "absolute destruction." He referred to his medium-range missiles and said the European allies are "figuratively hostages to us and a guarantee against war."

Is Moscow's new tactic to exploit Western awkwardness with national Communism while simultaneously frightening independent Marxist parties back into the Soviet-dominated fold? Does it hope to scare them to death and warn they'll be blown up—if they don't first get real power and then use it to pull out of NATO?

—Letter—

Habash Defended

Under the heading "Terrorists Include Palestinians. . . ." you describe the "leader" of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, George Habash, as "a Lebanese Christian . . ."

George Habash is Christian but not Lebanese. He is a Palestinian medical doctor born of Palestinian parents in the historical Palestinian Arab city of Ramleh founded AD 716 by the Arabs as the administrative center of Palestine.

Dr. Habash saw his family and people brutally treated, robbed of all their possessions and forcibly driven by the Israelis into the desert to die of thirst and privation during the month of July, 1948.

Dr. Habash was traumatized by the experience, as were hundreds of thousands of other Palestinians similarly treated by the Israelis in other parts of Palestine.

And yet, the Western press calls him a "terrorist" because he is trying to regain his ancestral home.

NAZIM I. MOHAMMED.
Amman.

A Growing Collection of 'Malaphors'

By Lawrence Harrison

WASHINGTON—As the endl meeting in the State D partment wore on, one of t participants announced: "It's th to fish and cut bait." A few da later, a colleague, in talking t way through a difficult bureau cratic problem, said: "Maybe ought to include part of thi suggestion—you know, thr them a fop."

That was about two years ag I've kept my ears open sin with great reward, as ha several colleagues. Bureaucra language, whatever else its fa ings, is a treasure trove of figur of speech, filled with worms, cans, wax in balls, orang apples, chickens, and eggs. A each metaphor carries the see of its own destruction.

Most of our laughs have co from incorrect or mixed met phors. Malapropriams, too, ha contributed. I've coined the wo "malaphor" to cover the range bureaucratic fluffs.

In looking over two years malaphors—and all of them, want to assure you, are authen —I find that the human body the most popular theme:

"It warms the coggles of t heart" (appeared in a memo).

"He threw a cold shoulder that idea."

"Now we've got to flush out t skeleton."

"He deals out of both ends his mouth."

"Let's do it and listen to h the shoe pinches."

"He's trying to get his foot the tent."

"A study is under foot."

"He said it off the top of h cuff."

"When he heard that, he fr rowed his eyebrows."

"The project is going to pot a hand basket."

"I'm not going to knuckle to that politician."

"Going for the juggler aga eh, Art?" (a written note).

"We're breaking pre-virgin te ritory."

"He got off on a sour foo "They treated him as if he h Blue Bonnet plague."

Science and technology are al a common source for easil mutilated figurative language:

"That project will be comi on steam soon."

Mixing Them

One of the better malaphc with science and technology ro appeared on January 28, 1975, a Washington Post article hea lined: "Nixon Didn't Like Advi From Science Aides." The artic quotes Edward E. David jr., Ni on's last science adviser:

"The White House advisers Mr. Nixon thought that t scientists were using science a sledgehammer to grind the political axes."

Four items on the list ha animal themes:

"Don't flag dead horses."

"It was a case of the tail bi ing the dog."

Said of an idealist: "He's a Dc Coyote."

"He's feathering his own bed Some miscellaneous malaphor "It was a Fiat accompli."

"He was uncertain about the views and was feeling the water

"I'm not going to bail out h chestnuts."

"We can shoot potholes in th argument."

"They were raking him ove the ropes."

"The problem started smal but it was baseballing."

"The whole show is his. H covers the watershed."

"It all becomes a mute ques tion."

"Since we can't handle it now let's leave it to prosperity."

I place the final group of mala phors under the heading o "Freudian Slips."

"The project was moving ahea rickety-split."

Said of an autocratic presiden of a foreign country: "He accept ed the cabinet resignations with unanimity."

"Don't rock the trough" (spoke by a veteran bureaucrat).

"We'll have to be backing an shoveling with these press people (spoken by a public affairs of ficer).

It may also be that the repet itiveness of circumstances an problems in large organization encourages the evolution of a kind of figurative shorthand that is a convenience as well as a conceit. Whatever the explanation as soon as a metaphor is well established, a malaphor cannot be far behind.

Mr. Harrison recently spent two years in AID's Latin American Bureau in Washington. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

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A Gro... Collecti... Malay... Lawren...

Put to Death Last Week

...udanese View Executions ...n Failed Coup as Retribution

By John Darnton

HARTOUM, the Sudan, Aug. NYT).—The executions last ... of 98 persons for an at...pted coup against President ...far Numeiri a month ago ...ked the outside world. But ..., they are seen as retribu...

...he death verdicts were is... after 10-day trials before ... state-security tribunals. ...stimony supported the charge ... the coup attempt of July 2- ...as more of an invasion than ...uprising, with soldiers financ... equipped and trained by ...a.

...he repercussions of the at...pted coup, even in a country ... has had four of them in ... last seven years, are pro...nd. It has furthered divisions ...he Arab world. It has also ...ded the evolution of The ...an, which began turning away ... the Soviet Union after a ...mmunist-supported coup in ... and into a closer rela...ship with the West.

...addition to those executed, ...ebels were sentenced to pris...erms ranging from 10 years ...life. One was acquitted. ...verdicts just handed down ...10 other defendants, another ...d of punishments is ex...ed.

...danese officials estimate that Libya provided more than $20 million to sponsor the coup. The officials say that 1,000 to 2,000 soldiers were trained in Libyan camps, mostly in the Jebel Uweinat area near the border, that they were provided with armaments ranging from machine guns to anti-tank weapons, that they infiltrated over a period of months and swooped down on the eve of the coup in a 1,000-mile desert trek. More than 600 died in street fighting before the rebellion was crushed.

Libya has denied the accusations. But as the Sudanese send emissaries to Third-World countries, case access for foreign correspondents and reap the benefits of the revelations of the trials, the denials are losing credibility.

Training Detailed

Among those executed on Thursday was Mohammed Nour Saeed, a former brigadier general who commanded the rebels. In a 10-minute interview broadcast the night before his death, he said there had been Libyan complicity and detailed the training he said he received in Libya. Similar confessions have been made by other defendants.

A display of largely Soviet-manufactured weapons captured from the rebels opened yesterday in the main exhibition hall on Palace Road. It has been splashed with red paint to simulate blood. Inside are ammunition crates with "Tripoli" marked on the sides.

The city is still uneasy. A curfew, although pushed back to midnight, is still in effect.

...orea Called ...'ime Bomb' ...y Mansfield

...ASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (NYT). ...n. Mike Mansfield, who ...ntly returned from a visit to ..., asserted in a report issued ...erday that "Korea is a time ...b which has yet to be defus... but that there is no "per...sive reason to believe that war ...minent."

...he Senate majority leader, ... is an authority on Asia, ...he felt that Japan should ...in a permanent seat on the ...ted Nations Security Council, ...g with the present members ...e Soviet Union, China, Brit... France and the United ...es.

...n. Mansfield, a Montana ...ocrat, traveled in Japan last ...th. He sent the secretary ...he Senate, Francis Valeo, to ...th Korea, and a member of Senate Foreign Relations ...mittee staff, Norvil Jones, Taiwan on side trips. Like ... Mansfield, Mr. Valeo has ... been a student of Asian ...irs.

...he senator's report was made the Foreign Relations Com...ee.

Degree of Stability

...n. Mansfield said he had ...d a degree of stability in ...th Korea, whose heavily arm... military force confronts ...ther from North Korea across ... 1/2-mile-wide Demilitarized ...e.

... said, however, that sta... ...y in South Korea "is under... with uncertainties."

...he economic progress, which ...robably a mainstay of public ...iescence in the present gov...nent," he said, "rests on an ...emely fragile base."

...uth Korea is so dependent ...trade with Japan and the ...ed States, he wrote, that ... tremors in either economy ...d to become earthquakes in ...h Korea."

...n. Mansfield contended that ...n was in a "unique posi... to exercise leadership be...e it had renounced military ... as a means of advancing ...ational interests.

...herefore, he contended, ...n "warrants a permanent ... on the United Nations ...rity Council and an amend... to the UN Charter to that ... would be in order."

...oard of OPEC ...eets to Detail ...ird World Aid

...ENNA, Aug. 8 (AP).—The ...d of governors of the Orga...ion of Petroleum Exporting ...tries yesterday met to work ... details on administering a ...al OPEC fund set up to give ...tance to poor Third World ...tries.

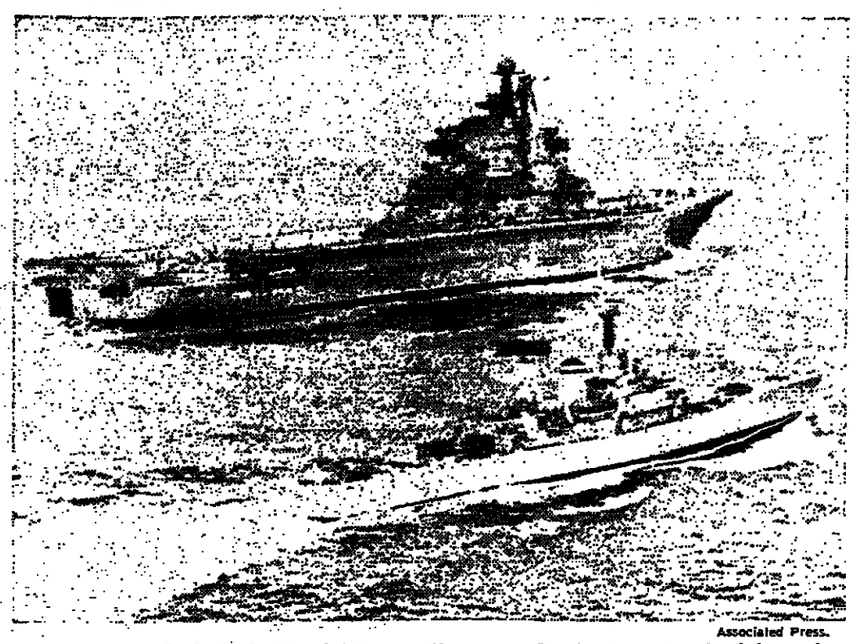
...e board met in a closed ...on under the same tight ...e protection as the two-day ...erence that OPEC finance ...sters ended Friday ... a communiqué the ministers ...ised to "take necessary mea... soon" to provide $800 mil... to developing countries—half ...nds allocated directly by the ...PEC nations.

...cy appealed to industrialized ...tries to contribute "the equiv... of at least $600 million" to ... Rome-based International ... for Agricultural Develop...

...eports from Rome said that ... Western countries have so ...pledged $530 million. The oil-...rting countries have made ... promise of a $400-million ...ribution conditional on West... nations' paying the full $800 ...on

...ian Flood Toll to 125

...W DELHI, Aug. 8 (Reuters). ...e death toll in India's mon... floods rose to more than 125 ...rday with more reported ... when houses collapsed in ...northern state of Kashmir.



Associated Press.

SURVEILLANCE—British frigate Danae (foreground) shadows the Soviet carrier Kiev off the coast of Scotland last week as it headed on a northerly course.

Investigation Opened

Exorcism Death Stirs West German Opinion

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Aug. 8 (NYT).—After an agonizing ritual, a 22-year-old West German woman—possessed by demons, according to priests—died of undernourishment July 1.

The case has stirred old religious passions in this half-Protestant, half-Roman Catholic country. On Friday, the district attorney of Aschaffenburg, which is southeast of Frankfurt, announced that he was investigating four criminal complaints against the Most. Rev. Josef Stangl, the Catholic bishop of the diocese involved.

The bishop's office authorized the exorcism, the prosecutor said. The investigation is to determine whether criminal negligence contributed to the death of the woman, who lived in the Catholic village of Klingenberg.

Exorcism, according to the church's Rituale Romanum, which first appeared in 1614, is a religious ceremony to drive out devils or evil spirits from the body of an afflicted person, usually by the repetition of a holy name or prayer or a gesture such as the display of a crucifix.

May Be Common

That exorcism even existed in West Germany was not generally known until the death of Anneliese Michel, a student-teacher. But according to some reports after this case, exorcism may be almost commonplace.

The bishop was unavailable for comment but some details of Miss Michel's case have become known.

The woman, who was described as religious and sensitive, was a teaching student at the University of Wuerzberg and was living in a dormitory there when she began showing signs of abnormal behavior three years ago.

She refused to eat and started losing weight rapidly. Then she began having fits of violence, striking wildly at the people around her and screaming, according to the district attorney's report.

In November, 1973, her parents, who own a sawmill in Klingenberg, brought her home for an examination by their parish priest. He concluded that she was possessed by demons. As church rules require, he called in an exorcism expert, a Jesuit priest named Adolf Rodewyk, for a detailed investigation.

Father Rodewyk is 81 years old. His report to Bishop Stangl recommended an exorcism and the bishop authorized one last September, according to District Attorney Karl Stenger.

Sessions Recorded

Two exorcists from the diocese, the Rev. Arnold Renz and the Rev. Ernst Alt, were called in. Their sessions with Miss Michel were recorded on 43 tape cassettes. There were no witnesses other than Michel's parents, the district attorney said.

He seized the tapes for the investigation but one of the two exorcists, Father Renz, made copies and played excerpts from them to an interviewer on West German television last week.

On the tapes played on the program, Miss Michel's voice was harsh and distorted, as if another person were speaking from within her.

Father Renz identified the voice as one of the two demons that he said possessed the girl—spirits named "Hitler" and "Nero." He forced the devil called "Hitler" to recite the prayer "Hail Mary," Father Renz said, "And it did it in a stutter, as though against its will," he recalled.

Miss Michel is said to have refused to eat or drink and weighed only 70 pounds at the time of her death, which was diagnosed by doctors as resulting from undernourishment and dehydration.

The district attorney has said that there were apparently no violent incidents. His investigation centers on whether the patient was prevented from receiving medical attention.

Pact Initialed By Ugandans And Kenyans

NAIROBI, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Presidents Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya and Idi Amin of Uganda yesterday signed documents to normalize relations between their countries, reduce the threat of war in the area and restore normal trade links.

In separate ceremonies in the Ugandan capital of Kampala and the Kenyan Indian Ocean port of Mombasa, the Presidents initialed two documents—a four-page communiqué already publicly released and a still-secret "memorandum of understanding"—to complete the normalization process.

Each side attached to the memorandum a list of grievances against the other. Kenya included a list of all its nationals reportedly killed in Uganda in the last five years.

75 Kenyans Released

Meanwhile, Uganda radio announced that 75 Kenyan residents and 24 gasoline truck drivers and their assistants detained during the crisis had been released in the first move to implement the initialed document.

The radio said that the Kenyans had "been held for their own safety" to protect them from "bad elements who might have taken advantage of minor misunderstandings between Kenya and Uganda."

100 Students Said Slain

LONDON, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—The Observer, a Sunday newspaper said today that more than 100 students at Makarere University in Uganda have been massacred by President Amin's troops and that up to 700 others are feared dead.

The weekly's correspondent David Martin reported from Lusaka, Zambia, that more than 1,000 other students were wounded last week "in the worst single act of carnage since Amin came to power."

The report said the Makarere students had been the most consistent center of opposition to President Amin. According to the Observer, several incidents involved President Amin's son, Taban, who had been enrolled in the engineering school despite the fact that he "had received no previous formal education."

Last Tuesday, the students assembled to draw up a petition to the university's vice-chancellor about their grievances. But Taban telephoned his father to report what was happening "and that resulted in the massacre," the Observer said.

A Rembrandt Turns Up in Car in France

MARSEILLES, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—A bar owner in Jonques in southern France went to his parked car yesterday and found a stolen Rembrandt painting on the back seat, police here said.

The painting, a self-portrait which police described as priceless, was stolen from the Granet museum at Aix-en-Provence Thursday.

Police had no idea why the Rembrandt ended up in the car. One theory they were working on was that the thief stole it for a bet, to show how easy it was to get away with a masterpiece.

Vietnam Urchins Are Said to Fare Well Under Reds

BANGKOK, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—The former shoeshine boys and street urchins of Ho Chi Minh City are faring well under the Communist regime, according to a U.S. evacuee who worked among them.

Richard Hughes, 33, of Pittsburgh, spent eight years in the former South Vietnamese capital before coming to Bangkok yesterday on his way back to the United States.

His Shoeshine Boys Foundation looked after boys who scratched a meager living on the city streets, Mr. Hughes said there were 1,500 before the Communist take-over in the South in April of last year.

Many boys had now rejoined relatives. Some are living in state-run centers and the number of boys on the streets had dropped, Mr. Hughes said.

"I think they are happy to end the shoeshining era and they really wanted to be back with their families. So not having any more boots to shine—they don't really mind."

Rains Hit China In Quake Area

PEKING, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Torrential rain has inflicted additional damage in China's earthquake zone, where millions of inhabitants are still camping out in fear of new tremors.

A downpour yesterday toppled masonry loosened by the massive July 28 earthquake centered on Tangshan, 100 miles east of Peking. Here in the capital, also hit by heavy rain, several walls collapsed into rubble in the old legation quarter.

The weather improved today and residents hung out bedclothes to dry. They carried out urgent repairs to tents and shelters which have become homes for many of the 6 million inhabitants of Peking.

French-S. African Deal

PARIS, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—A contract for France to build two nuclear power plants in South Africa, which has raised protests from Black African countries, has been signed here.

Rhodesia Claims Mozambique Unit Stages Big Raid

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Mozambique troops, making their heaviest attack yet on Rhodesian targets, have bombarded a military base in the eastern highlands, Salisbury officials charged yesterday, calling the attack a prelude to a major black offensive in October.

For the first time, Rhodhesia also officially said that Russian, Cuban and Tanzanian military advisers were assisting this country's insurgents in their escalating campaign to end nearly 11 years of white-minority rule.

Ted Sutton-Pryce, a minister in Prime Minister Ian Smith's office, made the claim yesterday but gave no details. Previously, the government has said that the Russians were aiding the black nationalists.

Mr. Sutton-Pryce said that 4,000 fully trained black Rhodesian guerrillas would be ready to join the anti-Salisbury campaign from camps in neighboring Mozambique at the onset of the long rains in October. He said that between 1,300 and 1,500 of the Soviet-equipped insurgents already were operating with in Rhodesia.

The minister said that the Mozambique troops advanced Thursday morning to within 300 yards of a Rhodesian military base at Ruda, 130 miles east of Salisbury, and along the mountainous Mozambique frontier. There were no Rhodesian casualties among the 40 defending troops who returned fire in a 25-minute battle, Mr. Sutton-Pryce said.

Argentina Seizes Ex-President in Wave of Arrests

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 8 (AP).—Former President Alejandro Lanusse was under arrest at an army base yesterday as further political detentions were reported throughout Argentina.

The latest arrests included a former right-wing Peronist congressman, two lawyers and a journalist, according to military government sources. The detentions raised to at least 13 the number of political arrests in three days.

Gen. Lanusse, 58, was seized Friday night and placed under arrest for five days, official sources and his family said. The President, Gen. Jorge Videla, reportedly ordered the arrest.

A family spokesman said the reason for the arrest was an open letter Mr. Lanusse issued last Wednesday after his former education minister, Gustavo Malek, was accused of being a leftist infiltrator. Mr. Malek is now a United Nations official in neighboring Uruguay.

Meanwhile, the army has confirmed the arrest of a Roman Catholic priest from the United States for alleged subversive activity.

A communiqué issued Friday said the Rev. James Weeks, 43, of the La Salette Novitiate in Hartford, Conn., and five Latin American seminarians were jailed Tuesday.

Traditionalist Bishop's Rift With Vatican Splits Catholics

PARIS, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—A traditionalist French bishop has created a furor among Roman Catholics in France and elsewhere by open rebellion against the Vatican.

The Most Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, 70, whom Pope Paul VI on July 24 suspended from priestly functions for refusing to heed liturgical and other changes introduced by the Vatican 10 years ago, is defying papal authority by celebrating mass in Latin. But he denies he is trying to split the church.

He and his followers contend that since the Second Vatican Council, held in 1962-65, the church and not the bishop has been moving away from traditional Catholic teaching.

In their eyes, the shift is symbolized by the move away from saying mass in Latin.

Bishop Lefebvre, a former missionary in Africa and archbishop of Tulle in central France, runs a traditionalist seminary at Econe, in the Swiss Alps.

The Econe seminary has become a center for Catholic traditionalists from around the world. The Pope has suspended also 13 priests the bishop ordained.

Bishop Lefebvre also irritated French church authorities when he announced a few days ago that he would celebrate a Latin mass in Lille, northern France, on Aug. 29.

François Cardinal Marty, archbishop of Paris, and the Most Rev. Adrien Gand, bishop of Lille, declared their disapproval. The Most Rev. Roger Etchegaray, president of the Conference of French Roman Catholic Bishops, said the Pope's action was neither excessive nor arbitrary. He called on Catholics to maintain the Church's unity.

Many French Catholics are beginning to take opposing sides. "The Vatican accuses us of heresy because we continue to celebrate mass in Latin," Msgr. François Ducaud-Bourget said. "All that conforms to the real dogma and its liturgy. We are faithful to the church desired by Christ."

Msgr. Ducaud-Bourget, 71, celebrates a traditional mass here every Sunday in the Salle Wagram, where boxing matches and public dances are staged on other days of the week.

1535 Execution Cited

Writing on the front page of France-Soir, a Paris evening newspaper, columnist Jean Dutourd likened the papal action against Bishop Lefebvre to the execution of John Fisher, the bishop of Rochester, in 1535, on the orders of King Henry VIII because he had opposed "the Protestantization of the Church of England."

In the case of Bishop Lefebvre, Mr. Dutourd said, "No head is being cut off but this old man may well die of a broken heart."

The columnist criticized the Pope for condemning Bishop Lefebvre without giving him a hearing, "whereas the Holy Father did not hesitate to receive representatives of a Soviet regime which has been persecuting Christians for 60 years"—a reference to the audience Pope Paul gave Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko earlier this year.

Bishop Lefebvre said he stood by his conviction that the Second Vatican Council had broken with the traditions of the eternal Catholic Church and he felt free to uphold the ancient practices.

But he is reconsidering plans to celebrate Latin mass in public in Lille. He said he was ready to call off the Lille mass if the cancellation would avoid further complications.

Syrian Premier Forms Cabinet

DAMASCUS, Aug. 8 (AP).—Premier Abdul-Rahman Khleifawi today formed a 36-member Cabinet that, for the first time in Syria's history, included a woman.

The Cabinet, Maj. Gen. Khleifawi's fourth since President Hafez al-Assad came to power in 1970, replaced the outgoing Cabinet of Mahmoud Ayoubi, who resigned last Sunday.

Mr. Assad's top aides, Maj. Gen. Mustafa Tlas, Abdul Halim Khaddam and Ahmed Iskander, retained their posts as minister of defense, minister of foreign affairs and minister of information respectively. The only change was the removal of Interior Minister Ali Zaza, who was replaced by Adnan Dabagh.

The woman member, Najah Attar, became minister of culture and national guidance.

400,000 Coins Stolen

VERSAILLES, France, Aug. 8 (AP).—Thieves stole 40,000 one-franc coins recently from a railroad car near the station at Mantes-la-Jolie. The coins, worth about $81,000, weighed 3 tons.

Obituaries

Gregor Piatigorsky, 73, Cellist

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT).—Gregor Piatigorsky, 73, one of the world's great cellists, has died at his home in Los Angeles.

He had been ill for a year and a half but he still made an occasional concert appearance. He recently completed a series of master classes in Switzerland. He died Friday.

Compared with the many great pianists and violinists who have captured the public's imagination in the 20th century, the number of superstar cellists has been small. Only three names really qualify for inclusion in this circumscribed Pantheon — Pablo Casals, Mstislav Rostropovich and Mr. Piatigorsky.

All three might loosely be characterized as larger-than-life romantics, but Mr. Piatigorsky, both physically and in his approach to music making, stood tallest in this respect, a master of the 19th-century romantic tradition. Against his 6-foot 3-inch frame, the cello almost seemed to be a toy. But when he played the instrument, the sonorities he drew from it were immense, tonally luscious and sensuous, always at the service of a richly expressive, individualistic musical mind.

Synonymous With Cello

For most concertgoers, Mr. Piatigorsky was to the cello what Jascha Heifetz was to the violin and Vladimir Horowitz to the piano—a transcendent virtuoso whose name became synonymous with his instrument. Like his two colleagues, Mr. Piatigorsky was Russian-born (in Ykaterinoslav on April 17, 1903). He later made his home in the United States, becoming a citizen in 1942.

Mr. Piatigorsky was a prodigy and, in his autobiography, "Cellist," which was published in 1965 and covered the first 35 years of his life, he recounted an array of youthful adventures.

Before he was 14 years old he survived a pogrom, practiced the cello in the early morning hours "with a soundless system I devised—my fingers on the fingerboard and the bow in the air" and was seduced by a young woman named Vera, who was employed in a euphemistically entitled "nightclub."

Still in his early teens, he played in a silent movie house, appeared with Feodor Chaliapin and finally became principal cellist of the Bolshoi Orchestra, where he received a child's wartime food-ration card and was called "the chocolate baby."

The Russian Revolution interrupted his budding career. A turbulent period followed in the young musician's life and he finally left Russia in 1921, escaping from the Soviet authorities by swimming across a river to the Polish border, his cello held high above the rapids.

Once in Poland and after a period of deprivation, Mr. Piatigorsky found work in the Warsaw Opera Orchestra. A year later he was off to better his fortunes in Berlin, where he played in cafés and theaters to support himself.

He caught the attention of the conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic, Wilhelm Furtwangler, who engaged him as first cellist and soloist.

Mr. Piatigorsky resigned from the orchestra to concentrate on solo appearances in 1929 and it was in the fall of that year that Mr. Piatigorsky made his U.S. debut, on Nov. 5, in Oberlin, Ohio. The next month he gave his first New York performance, playing the Dvorak cello concerto with the Philharmonic under Willem Mengelberg. The debut was a triumphant success and the Piatigorsky international career was well on its way.

For the next 20 years, Mr. Piatigorsky lived the hectic life of a touring virtuoso, taking his $30,000 Stradivarius cello into cities and towns across the United States and Europe, appearing with nearly every major conductor and symphony orchestra in the world.

At the age of 46, in 1949, he decided to slow the pace, and his solo appearances became more infrequent as he spent much of his time in his Los Angeles home and teaching master classes at the University of Southern California.

The cellist is survived by his wife, the former Jacqueline de Rothschild, daughter of Baron Edouard de Rothschild of Paris, and by a daughter, Jephta, who is Mrs. Daniel Drachman of Baltimore, and a son, Dr. Joram Piatigorsky of Bethesda, Md.

—By Peter G. Davis.

AP.

Gregor Piatigorsky

Peter Hodgson

MADISON, Conn., Aug. 8 (AP).—Peter Hodgson, 64, who developed a silicone substance into "Silly Putty," one of the world's most popular toys, has died.

General Electric had developed the substance during the 1940s in a search for synthetic rubber. In 1949, Mr. Hodgson marketed "Silly Putty" as an adult toy. It melts into a glob, stretches, copies printed impressions when flattened and bounces when rolled into a ball.

The company Hodgson headed, Arnold Clark, Inc., of New Haven, distributes the product in 22 countries in addition to the United States. Annual sales exceed $5 million.

Mr. Hodgson died of a heart attack Friday.

Fuad Sherif

CAIRO, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Fuad Sherif, 50, minister of state for cabinet affairs and a former adviser at the United Nations, has died of a heart attack.

Government sources said the attack was presumably caused by overwork and exhaustion. Mr. Sherif died Friday.

Mr. Sherif was working on a program to streamline the Egyptian bureaucracy.

The Egyptian Cabinet issued a statement eulogizing him as a "good son of the nation who passed away while performing his noble mission in the service of his homeland."

Tullio Cianetti

ASSISI, Italy, Aug. 8 (AP).—Tullio Cianetti, 78, a member of the Grand Fascist Council and minister of labor unions during the dictatorship of the late Benito Mussolini, has died in Maputo, Mozambique, his relatives here reported today.

Cianetti was tried along with 18 other Fascist leaders, including Mussolini's son-in-law Galeazzo Ciano, by a court in Verona in 1943. Cianetti's life was spared by Mussolini. Ciano and the 17 other Fascist leaders, found guilty of high treason, were executed by firing squad in Verona.

Sentenced to a 30-year prison term, Cianetti left the jail at the end of the World War II and emigrated to Mozambique.

Margarethe Jonas

VIENNA, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Margarethe Jonas, 78, widow of an Austrian president, died here yesterday, after a long illness, official sources said. Her husband, President Franz Jonas, a Socialist was head of state from 1965 until his death in April, 1974.

Arles Rock Fans Riot at Bullring

ARLES, France, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Riot police charged into the bullring of this city in southeast France last night after about 1,000 youths set fire to the arena to protest the cancellation of a jazz and pop music festival.

Several persons were hurt and some rioters detained. Witnesses said firemen put out the blaze but the arena was badly damaged.

The festival was called off following incidents when it opened on Friday night when 11 persons were injured in clashes between security guards and youths who attempted to enter without paying.

Athens Legal Files Burn

ATHENS, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Thousands of legal documents were destroyed last night in a fire which gutted a wing of Athens's courts building in the center of the city.

Israel Building Two Gunboats For South Africa

TEL AVIV, Aug. 8 (AP).—Israel is building two long-range gunboats armed with sea-to-sea Gabriel missiles for the South African Navy, according to the radio here. Delivery, the radio report said, is expected to take place in January.

Foreign reports reaching here say that the Reshef high-speed boats are being constructed in the northern port city of Haifa. The reports say that the Israelis are building several missile boats for the white minority government of South Africa and in return will receive steel and coal.

The 415-ton, diesel-powered Reshefs are 188 feet long and carry seven Israeli-made Gabriel missiles, plus 76-mm guns and other armament. The top speed is 32 knots and foreign reports say the boat has a range of 4,000 miles.

Relations between Israel and South Africa have been steadily growing in the last few years. Ties reached a high point when South African Prime Minister John Vorster visited Israel in April.

At the end of his trip Mr. Vorster announced an agreement to expand the $100-million annual trade links between the two countries. But the South African leader denied arms were included in the pact.

Publications Issued By Russian Church

MOSCOW, Aug. 8 (AP).—The news agency Tass has announced that the Moscow Patriarchate of the Orthodox Church has published a new edition of the New Testament and a prayer book, and is preparing a new edition of the entire Bible.

The announcement did not say whether the Bible would be available to the general public. Religious literature is not generally found in bookstores here.

France Sells Saudis Color TV System

PARIS, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Saudi Arabia has bought the French Secam color system and has awarded France a 3.7-billion-franc ($750 million) contract to convert and extend the country's existing network, French officials said.

Under the contract, signed in Riyadh July 28, French technicians are to provide the kingdom with a nationwide color network by 1983, the officials said.

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A Tale of Terror, Peace and Our Times

By Henry Mitchell

WASHINGTON (WP).—Killing the young man (they shot him in a cave near Haifa) was maybe the hardest thing to do, since they knew him so well, but there were other things, too, that did not fit the maxims of morality as one learns them in childhood.

A terrorist, a guerrilla, a member of the underground—the name can vary—soon learns that political subversion or freedom fighting or revolution can be a sticky business and, usually, he is sustained chiefly by his fervor in the cause he has undertaken.

Nathan Yalin-Mor of Tel Aviv is now 63, an intellectual, a free-lance writer, and he knows that many are just as happy to forget the past. Let the dead bury the dead. The time of World War II, when the movement for Palestinian independence from England began to burgeon, is no more than a footnote to many Americans now, but to Mr. Yalin-Mor, who was a member of the Stern Gang of political terrorists or freedom fighters, it is fully alive.

The Stern Gang itself was an out-and-out terrorist group, numbering as few as 30 and as many as 200, depending on circumstances and how many were in prison. Mostly they were young Polish-born Jews, as Mr. Yalin-Mor was. The New York Times's C. L. Sulzberger called them "misguided idealists" in 1945, but in Palestine itself, the Jewish authorities more often called them "a gang of lunatics endeavoring to establish a reign of terror," since they considered assassination of high government officials an unavoidable part of gaining independence.

Mr. Yalin-Mor, who has a rounded figure and shoulders and who walks with a slight shuffle, does not look much like a fire-eating, bomb-throwing madman. He could easily be mistaken for the owner of a small select bookshop on a back street downtown.

He talks gently and slowly and has the foreigner's usual difficulty with pronouncing English words ("young" and "yank" are the same with him). He looks straight at everybody with blue eyes, and tries not to let his total addiction to cigars show too much.

Son of Carpenter

He was not, of course, born a terrorist, but the son of a carpenter, "a builder in wood," in a part of Poland now incorporated in the Soviet Union. His father was conscripted into the Czarist army in World War I and was never heard of again. Nathan was only 16 months old.

His grandfather then became the dominant male figure in his life and had much to do with the rest of Mr. Yalin-Mor's life.

He was a "pious but no fanatical Jew," who was deeply attached to holy writings and absorbed by the concept of the Messiah who would one day lead Jews to the land of Israel.

"Armies advanced and retreated, the land changed hands 14 times," Mr. Yalin-Mor said. "And all our Christian friends were taking sides, or were passionately anxious which side to support, and I asked grandfather about this."

"They are landowners, they have a great deal at stake, but we are landless," he told the boy. The lad said, "Why is that, why do we not have land like them?" and the grandfather said, "We do have a land, the land of Israel, and some day the Messiah will lead us there."

But the young Mr. Yalin-Mor began to think the Messiah was long in coming. He met the Polish-born Abraham Stern, who founded the Stern Gang, and at 23 was recruited to join him in Palestine.

"At first, when World War II first began, there was great argument what should be the tactics of the Fighters for Freedom (the Stern Gang). Some felt it was best to go along with the English who were fighting Hitler, but Stern thought it was the right time to push for independence.

"In the lives of nations there can come a time of unparalleled crisis, and the crisis of Israel was then. In Europe, Hitler was methodically annihilating the Jews but the British would not allow even the refugees free entry into Palestine.

"In such cases, ordinary morality ceases to mean anything. Do you say it is wrong to kill when the ruling authorities are responsible for so many needless deaths?

"There were other groups beside the Fighters for Freedom, and they blew up police stations, things of that sort. But the people killed in those incidents had no real authority to change anything, and we thought the targets should be rulers, not underlings."

The young man whose death still disturbs Mr. Yalin-Mor was a member of the Stern Gang itself. It was learned he was working for the British and had caused the arrest of 30 members of the group.

"There was a [underground group] trial, and at first the young man denied everything, but he had identified a member of the group for the police, and a spy from our group in the police saw him do it. At last, the young man knew that we knew the evidence against him, and said, 'I know what you are going to do with me.' When we told his parents, they were not surprised, they knew he was a rotten apple. He betrayed for money.

"But I will tell you why it was so hard. He was so young, and very handsome. We had got to know him so well. To take a life—even the life of a traitor—is a terrible thing. He was denied the chance even to feel remorse later for what he had done. He had no chance to develop, to grow, or mature. He might have become a good man, or a wise one. So it was a terrible thing. And yet the group could not survive if all our movements were reported by him to the British. We shot him in a cave out from Haifa, there are lots of caves there."

Mr. Yalin-Mor, as it turned out, never killed anyone, he said, though like the rest he always wore a pistol in those days. The idea was never to get captured, you were supposed to kill yourself if they didn't do it for you, so you would not be tortured.

He never killed any top British officials because he had no chance to, but he was one of three directors of the Stern Gang, who determined each target, including future Prime Minister Anthony Eden, who unknowingly walked about for several days with a Stern Gang letter bomb unopened in his briefcase. British military installations were targets, so were oil refineries, some of which burned for days.

"Look, I have been responsible for bloodshed, but I have never been cynical. To take life is a terrible thing. I can cry, my heart is moved. To me violence for an unjust cause or for no cause is abhorrent. Justice must be first.

"Once a truck was sent to one of the largest military compounds loaded with explosives. The aim was to kill the British commandant. The truck was parked, the timer was set, and then two truckloads of Italian prisoners of war arrived and were parked right next to the truck loaded with explosives.

"What would you do?" Mr. Yalin-Mor asked rhetorically. "Why should the Italian prisoners be blown to bits in your fight against the British? And yet, how often can you manage to drive a truck of explosives into the camp?" What happened in fact was that the group member told the drivers to move the trucks with prisoners.

"He told them there was going to be quite a party and they should move. They did move. But even that indirect warning was, of course, dangerous—the drivers of the prisoners' trucks might have wondered why they should move, and asked authorities to come.

"I would have done the same thing myself," Mr. Yalin-Mor said, "because it is terrible to think of the prisoners' wives and children waiting for them to come home."

Abraham Stern was himself killed by British police in 1942, in cold blood, according to Mr. Yalin-Mor.

"I do not want to be a hypocrite. We used tactics of terror and killing. How can I say the same tactics are suddenly improper if others use them. Like the Arabs?

"My point is that at the time of the Stern group the crisis for Jews was unbearable. We resorted to those tactics, trying always to kill only figures in authority, not women and children, or policemen.

"But you look at Israel today. What good is it for either the Jews or the Arabs to say to each other, 'See what outrageous acts of terror you have committed.'"

Mr. Yalin-Mor thinks his main usefulness in visiting the United States is to persuade American Jewry that uncritical acceptance of the Israeli government's "hawkish" line is against the interests of Israel.

Two-thirds of the citizens of Israel, he said, are either "reasonable" or else actively hopeful that Israel will pull back from its conquered territory. In a nutshell, he said, he thinks the government of Israel is unable, for practical political purposes, to withdraw but would be glad if U.S. pressure gave it a face-saving reason to do so. The Israeli government has strongly denied that, but Mr. Yalin-Mor says he knows what he knows.

After the war, all members of the Stern Gang were rounded up and Mr. Yalin-Mor was sentenced to eight years in prison, but served only a day since an amnesty was declared, he said. For some years he tried farming, then became an editor of a biweekly called Challenge, which folded. In the last couple of years he has been a freelance writer, arguing on behalf of coming to terms with the Arabs, and establishing a separate state of Palestine on the West Bank land conquered and still held by Israel.

"When there are two just causes, there must be negotiation and settlement, and this can never come about if the rights of the Palestinians are not observed. It has not made me popular in some quarters in Israel, but the government does not make things hard for me, and I am free to argue my ideas. To some in Israel I am a respected figure, and sentiment long ago changed—we are no longer thought of as bandits or thugs as the Stern Gang once was."

The English manuscript of his book, consisting of four-fifths of the recently published Hebrew edition but leaving out some of the things of purely regional interest, begins with a gripping, not to say hair-raising, account of the death of Abraham Stern himself, followed by the story of Mr. Yalin-Mor's imprisonment and arrest and escape from prison by digging a tunnel with 20 other men. The tentative English title is "The Fighters for the Freedom of Israel."

His style of short sentences has reminded some of Hemingway, but no U.S. publisher has yet been interested, not that Mr. Yalin-Mor has seen many. He would like to have it published here. He is not rich, and wangled his passage to the United States free on a merchant ship, and is staying at the home of a man who offered to put him up for a week. He says he never cared anything about money and does not in the least regret being poor. Ideas and causes are his bread, and he talks only of them. You have to ask to discover he has a wife (imprisoned five years because of his underground activity) and two grown children. His home is an apartment in Tel Aviv.

"Such a fighter must learn that his own family, the women and children [though he had no children then] are no more important than other women and children."

His wife, fortunately, was thoroughly involved in the movement and supported him, and knew what the risks were.

Mr. Yalin-Mor rises at 3 a.m., sleeping perhaps three to four hours a night. During his underground days he often had trouble sleeping, thinking of his mother and grandfather in Poland.

"I would wake up hearing the roar of railroad wheels," he said. "I would see my family standing silently with their hands outstretched to me, but I could not reach them. I would get out of bed and jump up and down 200 times, or until I was exhausted and my body was worn out. Then I could get some sleep."

Yalin-Mor, who has a rounded figure and shoulders and who walks with a slight shuffle, does not look much like a fire-eating, bomb-throwing madman.

Washington Post.

Nathan Yalin-Mor: "The crisis for Jews was unbearable."

United Press International

Public Health Department scientists gather bags containing bodies of animals killed by poison gas in Seveso

Cloud Over Italy: How Serious Is the Threat

By William Tuohy

SEVESO, Italy.—Two veterinarians in white protective suits reminiscent of science fiction movies left the contaminated zone carrying the carcasses of pets in a garbage bag for autopsy.

Local villagers assumed the veterinarians had gone into the quarantined area to feed the animals left behind. But the orders had been changed and now all the pets and domestic animals are being destroyed.

The new school in Seveso, only 13 miles from the center of Milan in the Po Valley of northern Italy, is a scene of confusion and rumor.

The rumors are spurred by the confusion that exists nearly four weeks after a mishap in the nearby Icmesa chemical plant spread a cloud of poisonous vapor. Thirty-five persons have been hospitalized, about 700 evacuated and 1,000 scheduled to be moved in what may be Europe's worst industrial contamination accident.

Doctors at the school are making blood tests and other analyses on about 15,000 persons but nobody yet has provided the answers that most of the afflicted want to hear: How serious is the threat? And how soon can the villagers return to their homes?

If the people are angry, there are good reasons. They have been kept in the dark—first about the seriousness of the threat and now about possible remedies.

A few minutes after noon on July 10, a cloud of fumes escaped from the Swiss-owned Icmesa factory in Meda, just north of Seveso, a city of 17,000.

The plant manufactured a bactericide, widely used in the cosmetics industry, and also as a herbicide similar to the defoliants used by U.S. forces in Vietnam.

The gas that escaped from an overheated reactor was a by-product called TCDD (tetrachlorodibenzodioxin), which is dangerous except in small amounts.

That day, the cloud moved from the plant in Meda over Seveso and toward the nearby communities of Desio and Cesano Maderno.

"The cloud came from that apparatus on the roof right over there," said Mario Asnaghi, 25, who lives in a house near the factory. He pointed to the vacant plant.

"We closed our doors and windows but the stuff settled into the ground. The young kids became sick and some of them later broke out in rashes."

What happened is a matter for dispute among the local residents. On July 11, the mayor of Meda told some residents that an "accident" had occurred. But most of the area's inhabitants heard nothing.

On July 12, the workers at the plant returned from the weekend and it was business as usual except for an area around the faulty chemical reactor that was cordoned off.

Some residents say that, during the week, they were informed by local authorities not to eat or drink local products. Most residents, however, say they had no official notification of any danger.

During the week, the company sent samples from the reactor to Switzerland for testing while remaining silent about the nature of the chemicals that had escaped.

On July 18, the results from Switzerland showed that dangerous concentrations of TCDD indeed showered the area. Then local authorities began to warn the populace.

On July 23, Icmesa warned the authorities that more stringent measures would be necessary, and not until then, 13 days after the accident, was evacuation begun for residents immediately south of the plant.

An area of about 250 acres designated Zone A was ordered evacuated. Another larger area, Zone B, was alerted for evacuation.

The parent company, Hoffman-La Roche drugs of Zurich, knew of the dangers inherent in manufacturing the product. Accidents have occurred in similar plants in England, West Germany and the Netherlands.

Furthermore, in most cases, once the dioxin had contaminated a plant through accident, the factory was eventually leveled, with the contaminated ru being disposed of undergro or at sea.

But in the case of Seveso, full extent of the danger contamination were not conv to the populace. For exar many residents left, carr clothes and bedding that c have been contaminated.

In the last few days, chil and pregnant women have advised to leave Zone B, some estimates indicate tha least 1,000 more persons wil removed.

Vittorio Rivolta, the he minister for the Lombardy gion, said "Nobody has any idea how to decontaminate area or how long it will tak return to normal."

Dr. Donald Lee, a British cultural scientist, said that apparently unaffected resi may become afflicted with son-related diseases in 10 t years time.

Another British researcher Anne Walker, who treated tims in a similar accident in gland, declared that the taminated zone should be s off indefinitely, perhaps for

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Released to Aid Officials

MILAN, Aug. 8 (UPI).—managers of the Icmesa chem plant were released from temporarily yesterday to authorities deactivate the tory.

Paradoxical Figure at Congress

Saintly Mother Teresa of Calcutta

By Janis Johnson

PHILADELPHIA (WP).—Mother Teresa of Calcutta is perhaps the closest thing to a living saint the Catholic Church has today. She works with the "poorest of the poor"—her ministry since 1946—in the streets of Calcutta.

To Mother Teresa, who has won world acclaim for her devotion to the dregs of society and who has sat with popes and beggars alike, the poor are "the hungry Christ, the naked Christ, our brothers and sisters."

"To help us go to heaven, Christ made one condition . . . When we come before him, we will be judged on what we have been to the poor."

Thoughts like this put forth simply and frequently have made the 65-year-old nun something of a cult figure. A Yugoslav who joined the Loreto nuns in Calcutta at the age of 18, she left the Loreto cloister in 1946 to work in the city slums and later founded the Missionaries of Charity religious order. In 1973, she won the Templeton Prize for "progress in religion" and the December 29, 1975, cover of Time magazine carried her picture.

Here at the 41st International Eucharistic Congress, Mother Teresa has to be escorted by guards. People throng around her. They want to talk to her, touch her. Wearing her customary white sari edged in blue, she awkwardly manages to slip away.

"I feel sorry for them," she said later. "They are hungry for God. In me, they recognize the poor. It's not me they're interested in. I'm very sure of that."

Everyone gives her that veneration, the Most Rev. Helder Camara, archbishop of Olinda-Recife in Brazil, another "apostle of the poor" and the only person here who could possibly upstage her, stopped himself during a speech, walked to the nun, bowed and kissed both of her hands—"in the name of the poor of all the world."

The Veneration

Mother Teresa, uncomfortable in a conversation, dismisses this tal" of "living sainthood." "Sanctity is not the luxury of a few," she said. "It's in each one of us, you in your work, I in mine."

She does not want to talk about herself. Her large hands fidget.

No, she does not have visions or dreams or work miracles. She simply gives the poor love and claims she gets more in return. It is moving to hear her describe it and her audiences are on the edges of their seats. She stays here in a convent and never partakes of the dinners she attends.

Mother Teresa says she has been away from Calcutta much too long on her latest journey. On Monday she will return.

"People tell me we spoil the poor. I say it's good to have one congregation spoiling the poor, because everybody is spoiling the rich."

Mother Teresa was almost a paradox at this eight-day congress, which ended at a huge mass yesterday with a message from Pope Paul VI by satellite and with President Ford in the audience at John F. Kennedy Stadium.

Upward of $2 million was spent on this festival, its organizers estimate. Twenty thousand people poured into the Civic Center daily to walk through 700 exhibits, buy relics, follow the leaders of the church as they paraded with police escorts, pray on their knees in silence before a makeshift altar. More nuns in full habits than can be seen almost anywhere at once these days milled through the crowds, some hobbling on canes or walkers. A million pilgrims, including about 20,000 from outside the United States attended.

These Christians are participating in a modern-day rite. Eucharistic congresses are held somewhere in the world every four years for Catholics. Eucharist, the deepest mystery of Catholicism, the joining of humans and God through the partaking of bread and wine, means "thanksgiving."

In one specific action growing out of this eucharistic congress Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox theologians announced that during a three-day symposium they had found they have reached consensus on the meaning of the Eucharist, a step toward greater Christian unity.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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uromarket

Dollar-Deutsche Mark Stability Keeps Lid on Currency Turmoil

By Carl Gewirtz

RIS, Aug. 8 (IHT).—The gn-exchange markets re- ed extremely nervous last . Although the actual volume usiness reportedly was light, moved rather sharply.

e French franc was the hard- hit, declining against the sche mark, the Swiss franc the dollar. For its part, the r weakened against the mark,

wever, after touching a low week of 2.5350 DM, the dollar d at 2.5395. The relative lity of these two key trading ncies since the Rambouillet omic summit conference late year has, in the view of most rs, been the glue that has the upsets of the Italian pound sterling and the ch franc from triggering an national currency crisis. that summit meeting, the r-DM rate has moved with- relatively narrow band of or minus 2.11 per cent of a al rate of 2.5856 DM—mean- a high of 2.6392 DM and a of 2.5320 DM.

e fact that the dollar held in this band last week was a ful sign. But the market's st guessing game is how far French will allow the franc ecline (many dealers believe the franc will not fall to than 5 to the dollar in the future) and at what point veakness will pull down the lan franc.

e bond market was little bed by the currency jitters. e was some hardening of s for DM bonds, but it ap- ed that this was the result of ers increasing their invento- in anticipation of higher re- demand. Prices in the dollar r were steady, benefiting from the wide spread between short-term Eurodollar rates and long-term bond rates.

The weakness of the Canadian dollar—now down to $1.01—helped stabilize Canadian-dollar bonds. Dealers noted that some sell orders had been withdrawn due to the Canadian dollar's decline in value. At the same time, other investors were attracted to move into the Canadian unit now that the premium over the U.S. dollar had been reduced.

Overall, the bond market's relative calm is probably a function of the fact that the currency market's turmoil comes at the height of the vacation season. In addition, Swiss and Mideast bankers report that their clients have maintained portfolios well balanced between DM and dollars and thus there is no rush to increase their DM holdings.

Only two issues are currently on offer. The $30-million, seven-year notes for Sparbankernas is reportedly five times oversubscribed—the appeal, apparently, is its 9-per-cent coupon.

'Yankee' Bond

The European Investment Bank's split offering is said to be going less well, the problem being the $50 million of 12-year paper with a coupon of 8 3/4 per cent. Bankers say that paper is available on the secondary market at much more favorable terms. For example, a "Yankee" bond (floated in New York) of the EIB carrying a coupon of 8 5/8 and maturing in eight years is yielding 8.8 per cent by Euromarket calculations (that is, raising the yield to take into account the fact that the coupon is paid semi-annually).

The EIB's $75 million of seven-year notes carrying a coupon of 8 1/2 per cent are reportedly going well.

Scheduled to be announced this week is a dual dollar-DM loan for the National Line of Australia, a shipping company carrying the guarantee of the government. It will be seeking $42 million for seven years, reportedly with a coupon of 8 1/4 per cent. The justification for the lower coupon is that Australia is a less frequent borrower than is the EIB.

At the same time, the shipping company will float a 100-million-DM, seven-year loan carrying a

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Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1975
Commodity index	207.4	212.6	198.7
*Currency in cir.	$89,154,000	$89,034,000	$81,531,000
*Total loans	$115,323,000	$116,027,000	$124,182,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,603,000	2,600,000	1,944,000
Auto production	101,106	87,883	99,661
Daily oil pr'd (bbls)	8,190,000	8,190,000	8,386,000
Fr'ght car l'dings	449,246	453,634	482,698
*Elec Pwr. Kw-hr	43,756,000	42,802,000	41,444,000
Business failures	148	189	233

Statistics for commercial, agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	July	Prior Month	1975
A-Employed	87,907,000	87,500,000	84,967,000
A-Unemployed	7,426,000	7,143,000	8,096,000

	June	Prior Month	1975
A-Ind'stl Prodn	129.9	R129.5	116.4
B*Personal income	$1,368,900,000	R$1,362,900,000	$1,253,700,000
A*Money supply	$303,000,000	$303,300,000	$291,000,000
Cons'rs price index	170.1	169.2	160.6
A-Cnstrctn cntr'cts	187	205	201
A*Mfr's. inventories	$150,777,000	$149,039,000	$148,059,000
A*Exports	$9,716,300	$9,578,000	$8,715,000
A*Imports	$10,093,600	$9,182,400	$7,102,500

*000 omitted †Figures subject to revision by source

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division. McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

A-Seasonally adjusted
B-Seasonally adjusted annual
R-Revised.

The U.S. Economic Scene

Adequacy of Production Capacity Questioned

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT).—A subject that is bound to attract increased scrutiny and analysis among economists as the nation's economic recovery progresses is the question of the adequacy of current productive capacity in key industries. It has bobbed up in a number of recent commentaries in the business world and is also drawing considerable attention in Washington.

While this issue may be a bit too esoteric for public debate in the upcoming election campaign, it is a crucial one in the effort to battle inflation and create new jobs—the basic objectives that will certainly produce a considerable amount of dialogue among the political contenders this fall. Interest in this whole subject was heightened by last week's report that the unemployment rate jumped to 7.8 per cent last month from 7.5 per cent the month before.

Is there enough effective productive capacity in the nation's major industries to avoid a recurrence of the 1973 shortages and bottlenecks that contributed so heavily to the severe inflationary pressures of that time? Is capacity being increased fast enough now? If not, what ought to be done?

Political candidates could hardly be expected to raise those specific, specialized issues in their campaigns, but they are pivotal issues that ought to be addressed in some way.

Experts Divided

Some analysts, taking comfort largely in the apparent gap between overall industrial production and the estimated capacity levels in various industries, discount the fears of revised shortages of many goods in the near future, but others are becoming more skeptical. Purchasing agents are also becoming wary.

There is, however, general agreement in both camps that there has been a substantial slowing in the growth of industrial capacity in this country during the current decade after the big expansion wave of the 1960s. And no one disputes the fact that capital spending for new capacity has not increased during this economic recovery period—to this point, at least—by the same degree that it usually does after a recession.

However, there are doubts in some quarters about the reliability of estimates by the government and others on current capacity-utilization rates in industry and there are disputes about how close some of the key industries, such as steel, chemicals, paper and textiles, have approached their realistic capacity levels.

Even government officials themselves question the data being put out by their own agencies. In a speech in San Francisco in June, Henry Wallich, a member of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, conceded that the board's data on capacity and utilization rates are "seriously defective."

Improved Series

He confirmed reports that the Fed is "improving" its series on utilization rates and said that the new numbers in general "will show that we have substantially less unused capacity than indicated by the old series."

That is precisely what many economists have been contending for some time, especially those who have maintained that the underlying inflationary pressures in the economy are greater than generally suspected.

According to the Fed's current series, manufacturing industries in this country operated at only 72 per cent of capacity in the first quarter of this year. That figure, if accurate, would indicate that manufacturers were not running their available facilities much higher than the 68-per-cent operating rate that prevailed a year earlier when the recession was in its trough.

However, that overall figure has masked what has been happening in the major segments of manufacturing, such as steel and other metals, chemicals, paper and a few others, where the operating rate has advanced to more than 80 per cent of capacity—a jump of about 16 per cent in a year. In the boom of 1973-74, those industries were running around 93 per cent of capacity.

Steel Advances

In its latest letter, the Harris Bank of Chicago estimated that, by the end of this year or early next year, if the economic expansion does not falter, these industries will be running at nearly 90 per cent of capacity. It said that steel operations have advanced from a 70-per-cent rate to nearly 90 per cent in the first half of this year alone.

Meanwhile, for various reasons, there was a sharp decline in capital spending during the most recent recession and only a sluggish pickup since then. The drop

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1.)

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 8 (NYT).—The stock market last week mostly marked time as an absence of favorable economic news kept many investors on the sidelines. At the close of trading on Friday, the Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 1.32 points to 986.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange, although hit by the summer doldrums, managed to reach 82.42 million shares last week after totaling 73.27 million shares in the preceding week.

Brokers attributed some of the market's indifferent performance to renewed profit-taking in some of the blue chip issues. They also noted that many major market participants had used up much of their backlog liquidity and excess cash. Another depressing factor was the government report early Friday that the unemployment rate in July increased three-tenths of 1 per cent. Wall Street had generally been expecting some increase but not of that size.

Investors apparently ignored the report by the Federal Reserve Board after the close of the market on Thursday that the nation's money supply, M-1, fell $1.2 billion in the week. This is generally considered a bullish sign, indicating that the Fed will not have to tighten its credit policy.

The credit markets were buoyed generally last week by investor enthusiasm for new Treasury notes due in 1986 and yielding 8 per cent. Fixed-income security prices rose overall and interest rates declined moderately.

Over-Counter Market

EW YORK (AP) — Weekly Ove the nter stocks giving the high, low last bid prices for the week with the change from the previous week's last prices. All quotations supplied by the ional Association of Securities Dealers are not actual transactions but are resentative interdealer prices at which e securits could hav ben sold. s do not include retail markup. kdown or commission. ales supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
F Electron	27	10¼	10	10	— ¼
Sinc .32	33	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
Dinc pf .40	57	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
onBros .20e	32	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
ilblPap .12e	17	12¼	12	12	— ¼
eleratnCp .80	70	14¾	14½	14½	— ¼
elerator Inc	43	2⅛	2	2	
toChem s	73	13¾	11¾	13¼	+1½
AAT Corp	30	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
eElec .40	48	10	9½	10	+ ½
isnWesty .40	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
ance Ross	64	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ¼
anced Mem	254	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ¼
ent Corp	310	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ½
Systems s	100	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
ancdMicr De	1299	30⅜	28¾	29½	—1¼
oonicCp .06	149	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
otron Inc	1	2	2	2	
iBnksh .80	85	14½	14¼	14¾	+ ½
Iet Inc	38	12½	12	12	— ¼
IcoEagl Min	196	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Bancrp 1.32b	70	24	24	24	
FenNGas 1.20	x13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
thusCp .25r	15	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
kaint .15e	50	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
urisInc .20	4	6½	6½	6½	
andAlex 1.06	191	34½	33	33¾	+ ¼
Baldwin 1.20	x106	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
zinc .12e	63	1½	⅞	1¼	+ ⅜
ah Beverage	311	3	2⅞	2⅞	
Pharm .05e	x314	24	23	23	
dBancsh .72	119	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
d Leisure	98	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ½
dTelepho .52	42	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
VanLine B	16	4	4	4	
Bacon .45	12	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
CremaLabs	87	2½	2	2⅛	— ⅜
Oil Cp	200	⅞	¾	⅞	
BoxBd 1	69	18	17½	18	+ ½
rex Inc	241	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
o Energy	104	3	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
Appraisal	37	4½	4¼	4¼	
kTrPa 1b	22	15	14½	14½	— ¼
krinsFla .24	272	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
LtFla .20b	418	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
Biomedical	151	2⅞	2½	2 9-16	— ⅛
uildgs .40	12	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
xpress .80	5125	39⅞	38⅞	39¾	+ ⅞
ideiLie .08	39	6¼	6	6	
lirona .62	52	8	8	8	
iniCorp .04	283	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
letcher 1.16	102	16	15½	15¾	
oods .20e	99	6	6	6	
ordsLife .28	15	8	8	8	— ⅛
Furniture	40	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
reetings .25	712	10	9⅞	9⅞	
uarntyFin s	81	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	— ¾
eritgeLf .32	270	10⅝	9¾	10½	+ ¾
icome Life	98	9½	9¼	9¼	
ltlGrp .28	665	51	46½	49½	+3
itRein .14	717	35½	30	35	+5
Microsystm	538	10⅝	9⅝	10	— ⅜
MusicStrs	15	10½	10	10¼	+ ¼
atiFinl .42	223	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Nuclear	437	12½	12¼	12⅜	
acific Inl	118	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
uasar Petro	822	30½	27⅞	28	—1
einsur .606	99	24⅝	22⅝	24½	+2
aserve Cp	962	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	+1
v&Ln Fla 19e	4	16	16	16	— ⅛
v&Ln Utah	14	9	9	9	
ecurCp 1.40e	54	37¼	36⅞	37¼	+ ⅜
Telecomm	77	7½	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
Telev&Com	111	20	20	20	
feldMfg .80	x14	11	10½	10½	
or Inc	819	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
keasCo 1	5	23	23	23	
omp Inc	64	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
Teinc .05e	74	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
agDevices s	44	11⅞	11¼	11½	
rpNat Svc	28	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
rson Jacobs	77	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
aSoAt .32a	1006	2⅞	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
AGin 2.31e	701	18	16⅞	16½	—1⅛
usrBush .68	x1643	29½	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
Corp .10	78	5⅛	5 1-16	5 1-16	—1-16
coinc .60b	72	27	25¼	25¼	—1¼
Digit Data	138	22½	22	22	— ½
Material	56	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
on Inc	17	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Mayfair	41	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Petrol s	109	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
naBk .60b	138	14¼	14¼	14¼	
nGas 1.20	x25	20	20	20	— ⅛
a Calif	68	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
Automat	2	3¼	3	3¼	
nSkiing Co	19	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
ColaBil .52a	122	15	14½	15	+ ¼
Hosts .10	59	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Madis .10e	18	2¼	2¼	2¼	
TrkLnA .80	20	12½	12¼	12¼	
GasLf 1.24	182	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
da LaSalle	2	3½	3½	3½	
cBncp .68a	136	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
psiBot .10e	25	11¼	11	11¼	
ficSil .70	15	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
Hotels .20	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
od Oceanics	327	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ¼
ilnc 1	76	14¾	13½	14½	+ ½
natMkt .30	4	5	4⅝	5	
nMed Lab	86	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ¼
rol Corp	47	18	18	18	
Corp .60	3	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Mfg .24b	4	8½	8½	8½	
Dinl 1.80	122	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
Corp .58	93	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
Warn 1.20	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Atomics s	51	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
rBros Inc	26	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
rFentres 1a	63	33¾	32⅞	33¾	+ ¾
winLyon .40	x149	13¼	11⅞	13	+1⅛
k Corp	38	7½	6¾	7¼	+ ½
oCredit .80b	2	6½	6½	6½	
ePen 1.20b	6	14	14	14	
opPR 1.20b	8	15⅝	15½	15¾	+ ¼
Ohio 1.20a	51	16½	16½	16½	
Oklahoma 1	6	17⅝	17½	17½	— ¼
shofNJ 2.20	20	23½	23	23	— ½
orHyd 1.32	76	13	12½	13	+ ½
BldgEq .82	30	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
mwith Del	22	1½	1⅛	1½	
Delaw 2.20	22	23½	23	23⅜	
mRlty .30e	269	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
nySecLf .35	16	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BkrsTrSC 1.20	12	15¼	15¼	15¼	
BanksIowa 1.04	1	21½	21	21½	+ ½
BantaGeo .48	24	8⅞	8½	8½	— ¼
BarberGreen .40	185	16⅞	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
BardenCorp .50	23	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
Barnes HindePh	99	58	57½	57½	— ¼
BarnettBks .72	443	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
Basco Inc		4¼	4¼	4¼	
BasicEarth Sci	27	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
BassFinl Corp		6	6	6	
BassettFurn .80	140	20½	19¾	20	+ ¼
BayBanks 2.10	123	23⅞	23½	23¾	+ ¼
Ba lessMkts .60	17	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
BeardOil .04e	69	5	4⅞	4⅞	
BeckArnley s	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
BeechmGrp .08e	0	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
BeehiveMedic El	52	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
BeelineFash .44	26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
BegleyDrug .48	3	9	9	9	
BekinsCo .50	141	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
BelknapMf .95E	24	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
BellCanada 77wt	143	3 7-16	3⅜	3 7-16	+3-16
BenefStdA .20	68	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
BenefStdB .20	17	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
BengalOil Gas	997	¼	13-32	¼	+1-16
Bentley Labs	1201	11¼	11	11¼	
BergstmPap A	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
BetzLabs .40	563	35⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—2
BeverageMgt .40	25	12¼	12	12	— ¼
BiLoInc .40	23	19	18⅛	18⅞	— ⅛
Bibb Co	23	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Billythe Kid	64	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
BioRad Labs	2	16	16	16	
Bird &Son	240	34	31⅞	34	+2
BlackHillPL 1.44	13	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
BlockDrugA .40	56	10⅝	10½	10¾	+ ¼
BlueChipStp .24	70	14¼	13¼	13¾	— ½
BluefldSupply 1.20	22	19½	19	19	
BlyvoorGld .71e	904	4½	4	4⅛	— ⅜
BoatmnBncsh 2	11	30	30	30	
BobEvanFrm .60	20	31⅛	30¼	31⅛	+1
BobcatOil Co	57	15-16	15-16	15-16	
Bohemiain .60b	134	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Bonanza Intl	254	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Bond Ind	19	10	10	10	
BoothNewsp 1	134	20⅝	20¼	20½	— ⅛
Boothe Computr	920	7½	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
BostonCoB 1.04	6	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Bradenind .20	261	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Bralorne Res	48	3	2 15-16	2 15-16	
BrassCraftMf .16	11	13½	13½	13½	
Brencoinc .80	36	24⅜	23¾	23¾	—1
BreunerJohn .68	x11	11	11	11	
Brinksinc .40	27	8⅛	7⅞	8	
BroadvwFin .16	52	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
BrokenHillP .32e	34	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Brooks Fashion.32	43	10½	10¼	10½	— ¼
BrooksScanin .70	9	15½	15½	15½	
TomBrown s	654	25⅛	23¼	25⅛	+1⅛
Browning Arms	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Brunosinc .40	40	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ½
Buckbee Mears	159	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Buckeyeinf .40	37	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
BufelsfiGld 1E	317	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Burdox Inc	53	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Burmah Oil	253	11-16	11-16	11-16	
BurnsRLCp .20	396	14½	13¾	14⅛	— ⅜
Burnup&Sims	505	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
Burton Hawks	119	9-16	½	½	—1-16
ButlerMfg .90	161	34½	32	34½	+1¾
CBTCorp 2.60	50	29	28	29	
CFSContl .24	123	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
CPT Corp	165	8¾	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
Cafeterias .40	35	17	16¾	16¾	
CalMaine Foods	31	6	6	6	
Calbiochem	1069	13⅛	11⅝	11⅞	+1⅛
CalistBnk .60	51	14	13¾	13¾	
Cal Microwave	36	15⅞	15¼	15¾	+ ½
CalWatSvc 2.40	12	29½	29	29½	+ ½
Cal Windsor	70	7	6½	7	+ ⅛
Callan Petrol	328	5⅝	5¼	5½	— ¼
CalnyFood Svc	49	7½	7	7¼	+ ⅛
Cambridge Mem	658	1 1-16	½	⅞	+ ⅜
CameronIronWk 1.12	25	148	145	147	+2
CampusCas .90	76	12⅝	10¾	11⅝	—1⅛
CannonMills .72a	x64	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
Canoninc .39e	32	35⅝	34	35	+1
Capital Swst	67	4½	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
CarbolineCo .32	110	16½	16	16½	+1⅛
CardiacPacmk s	450	42⅝	37½	42⅛	+5⅛
Carterfone Com	35	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Carvel Corp	10	11½	11¼	11¼	
CascadeCp .30a	0	11	11	11	
Cayman Corp	90	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛	—1-16
CedarPoint .40	46	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Cencor Inc	54	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅛
Centennial Cp	380	4⅝	4	4¼	+ ¼
CenterLab Med	81	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
CenBncCin 1.30b	42	24	23⅜	24	+ ¼
CenBncshSou .40	94	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
CentBkSys .40b	33	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
CenCaroBkTr .84	0	19	19	19	
CenNatRich 1.10	30	15	15	15	
CenPennNat 1.08	27	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
CentTelpf 2	13	30	29	30	+1
CentVtPSvc 1.36	312	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ⅛
Centran 1.80	70	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
CenturyBks .36b	78	5	5	5	
CenturyTel .34	67	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
ChambriMf .56a	55	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
ChampParts .16	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
ChampProd .80	7	18	18	18	
ChannelCos .24	52	12½	11¾	12	
CharlRBLab .05e	13	17½	17½	17½	
Charming Shop.05E	32	10½	10	10	+ ⅛
Chart House.60	210	27½	26½	27	+ ⅜
ChathamMfg .72	30	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
ChattemDrug .28	10	4½	4½	4½	
Chef Pierre	168	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ½
ChemedCorp .72	41	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
ChemicLeam .60	9	11	10½	10½	
Cheminccr .12	58	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Chi&NwTrans A	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
ChiBrdgIron 1.40	305	71½	69	70	+1
ChiltonCp .20	16	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅝
Christninc .25e	634	15½	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
ChristnSec 4.52e	45	122½	116½	121½	+3
ChubbCorp 1.40	893	42⅞	40⅞	41⅞	+ ¾
ChurchsFCh .60b	469	29	28⅛	28½	
CinnFinl .64b	119	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	+1
CircleIncSh 1.36a	106	15	14⅝	15	
CircleSeal .45E	17	8½	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
CitizenSouCp .96	10	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
CitzSNBkGa .32	601	7	7	7	
CitznFldCp 1.60	2	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
CitznsUtilA s	68	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
CitznsUtilB s	29	31¾	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
CityNatCorp	4	16	15½	16	+ ½
Clabir Corp.06e	74	3	2⅞	2⅞	
ClarkJLMfg .80r	34	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	— ½
ClevepakCp .60	225	12½	11⅞	12	
ClevTrustCp 2.40	176	45	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅛
CleveTr Rlty	55	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
ClowCorp .40	27	7	7	7	
CoastSteCo .27	x32	2	2	2	+ ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Cobe Labs	7	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
CocaBtlgCons .40	72	11	10⅝	10⅝	
CocaBtlgLA .80	322	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
CocaBtlgMia .48	198	13	12½	13	+ ½
CocaBtlgMA .20	83	15½	15⅛	15⅛	—1
CocaBtlMidw .80	x10	14¼	14	14	— ¼
Codex Corp	116	33	31⅞	32½	+1⅛
Coherent Radiatn	44	6⅞	6	6⅛	— ⅛
ColemanAm Cos	24	3	2⅞	3	
Collage Univ	13	9¼	9	9½	
ColonBncp 1.60	8	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
ColonGas EnSys	76	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
ColonLfeAcc .28	109	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
Colony Foods	36	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
ColoNatBnks .92	5	13½	13½	13½	
Columbia Corp	271	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
CombinsAm .66	2743	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	
Comdisco Inc	68	7½	7½	7¼	
CommBnksh 1.12	21	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
ComCirgHse .40	184	11½	11	11	— ⅛
ComlShear .60a	25	21	21	21	
ComlTrNJ 1.40A	8	18½	18½	18½	
ComwNatPa 1.28		20½	20½	20½	
ComwltNG 1.62	18	18½	18	18	
ComwlTelPa 2.08	21	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+ ⅜
ComwltThea .30	46	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Communind .40	103	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
Commun Prop	149	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Comprehen Care	27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
Compuscan Inc	81	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
CompuAut .10e	460	16⅞	15½	16⅞	+1⅛
Comput Console	21	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Computr Dimen	123	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
ComputElSys .16	46	6	5½	5½	— ⅛
Computer Netwk	157	3½	3¼	3¼	
Computer Prod	23	3⅛	3	3	
Computer Usage	19	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Computrvish Cp	62	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Comtech Labs	339	20¼	18½	19¾	+ ½
Comten Inc	152	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Conair Cp	324	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅝
Comshare Inc	30	7¼	6½	6½	— ⅜
Conceptinc .10	24	7	6½	6½	— ⅛
ConnFinSvc .40	31	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
ConnGenIns 1.04	1300	56⅞	54⅞	56⅛	+ ⅜
ConnNBgpt 1.36	48	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
ConnNatGas 3	15	36	35	36	+1
Conner Homes	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Cons Accessor.05E	14	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
ConsCapRlty 1E	39	24	23	24	+1
ConsPapers 1.60	74	29	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
ContBkNorr 1.68	32	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
ContConvyEq .64	299	19¾	18⅞	19¾	+ ⅞
ContWest Ind	28	3½	3⅜	3½	
ConwedCorp .60e	40	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
CoorsAdB .08e	1538	23⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅞
CoquinaOil s	74	16¼	15¼	15½	— ⅜
Corceinc .72	10	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Cordis Corp	92	16½	14½	14½	— ⅛
CornwalEquit .20	110	7½	7½	7½	
CottonPetrol .08e	267	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
CountryKitn .08e	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Cousins Prop	121	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
CraddTerry .56	25	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
CrawfordCo 1.20	86	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Cray Research	381	20	18½	19¼	+ ⅛
Criterion Ins	72	11	10	11	+1
CrossCo .55e	51	15	15	15	
Crown Crafts	51	6	6	6	
Crum&Frst 1.40a	990	29⅝	28	28⅝	— ⅛
CrumpEH .20	23	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Cullen Bankers	4	14	14	14	
CullumCos .40	18	8¼	8¼	8¼	
CurliceBurnA .80	147	11¼	10¾	11⅛	+ ¼
CurtisNoll .64	60	17½	16¼	16¼	—1¼
Cyclotron Cp	42	9½	8¾	9	— ½
DaiEl Inc	12	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Danielintl .70	395	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
DartDrug .13	195	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
DataAccess Sys	44	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
DataCard .12	24	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Data DesignLab	139	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¼
Data 100Corp	689	9⅝	8⅛	9⅝	+1¼
Datapoint Corp	729	39⅞	38	38¾	— ⅛
Datascope Corp	21	23¼	23	23	— ½
Datatron Inc	267	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Datum Inc		1½	1½	1½	
DaytonMall	17	30	29½	29½	— ½
DeBeersMin .25e	963	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
DeanFoods .96	66	25⅛	24	25	+1
DebronCorp .90	45	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
DecisnData Com	97	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Decoratorln .05e	25	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
DEKALBAg .32	353	32⅛	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
DelMontePrp .52	50	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
DelaValRlty 1.32	68	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Delhi IntOil	64	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
DeltaAirfin 78wt	150	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Deltak Corp	37	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
DeLuxeCheck .72	475	25⅛	24	24	—1
DenisonMines 2	28	62⅛	61½	61½	—1⅛
DenvRlEst .60a	18	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
DepositGt 1a	20	20¼	20¼	20¼	
DetrexChem .80	6	12	11½	11½	+ ⅛
DetBankCp 2.76	10	53½	53½	53½	
Diagnostic Data	195	7⅝	7	7½	+ ½
DiamonCoal .40a	10	6¾	6¾	6¾	
DiamCrysSlt .80	26	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Diamondhd Cp	29	4½	4	4	— ⅛
DibrellBros 1	x11	18½	18	18	— ¼
DigitalComp Con	148	5⅝	5⅛	5½	— ⅛
DinnerBellFd .70	67	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+ ⅝
DiscounNY 6.90e	15	40	39	39	— ½
Distribucoinc s	37	5	5	5	
Diversfd Prods	x220	13¼	10	13	+2⅞
DixonCrucible 1.10	12	17¾	17¾	17¾	
DrPepper Bottlg	144	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ¼
Documation	308	13¾	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅞
Docutel Corp	175	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
DoeSpun .15e	9	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
DollarGenl .08r	141	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
Domainind .50B	4	8½	8½	8½	
DominBksh .64b	x134	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
Donaldsoninc	x48	20¼	19⅞	20¼	
DonovanCos .36a	10	6½	6½	6½	
Dorchester Gas	652	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
DouglasLom .20a	59	10	8	9½	+1½
Downe Commun	1245	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
DoyleDaneBe .96	234	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
DualLiteinc .20	31	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
DuckwallStr .20	10	9	9	9	
Ducommun .40	51	8	8	8	
Dunkin Donuts	161	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
DurhamLife .80	4	23	23	23	
DurironCo .60	x55	14½	14½	14½	
DurrFillMed .16	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Dynascan Corp	258	9½	9	9	— ⅛
Dynatech Corp	107	18½	16	16	—2⅛
EDSNuclear .30	14	11¼	11	11	— ¼
ERCCorp .56	497	26¼	24	25⅛	+1⅛
ESL Inc	7	20½	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
ESyst 79wtAus	254	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
EarlyCalif Ind	227	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Earth Sciences	38	4⅝	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
EastmetCo 1.20	105	21	20½	20½	— ⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
EatnCp pfA2.30	x43	43½	42½	42½	—1
EchoOil Corp	12	1⅜	1 5-16	1 5-16	—1-16
EconomicLab .50	531	24⅝	23⅝	24	
ElChicoCp .28	48	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
ElPasoElec .96	253	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ¼
ElderBeerm .20b	18	7¼	7	7	— ¼
Electro Nucleon	538	8⅛	6	7⅛	+1⅛
Electron Arrays	87	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
ElizbethWat 2.20	3	30¼	30⅛	30¼	— ¼
Elkins Sinn	101	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ½
Elpac Inc	295	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ¼
Elscint Ltd	32	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Emhart wt	48	10⅛	8	10	+2
Emonstind .06e	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
EmpFirMar .20e	57	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ¼
Empire Gen	49	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
EmployerCas .90	12	23½	23	23½	+1
EnergyConv Dev	881	22¾	18½	22¼	+1¾
EnergyConv un	30	[illegible]	23½	29	+3
Energy Minerals	328	1 15-16	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅛
EnergyRsvs Gp	774	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞	—1-16
Energy Ventures	48	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
Entenmanns	548	18½	17¼	18¼	+1⅛
Envirodyne	262	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
EquitBncp .20b	39	15	15	15	
EquitGenCp .56	x27	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
EquitLfeIowa .64	32	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ½
EquitSavLn .32	440	18¾	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
EquityOil .88	72	24	23⅛	23⅞	+ ¼
EthanAllen .55	18	21	21	21	
Evansinc .30e	12	10¼	10¼	10¼	
ExchngeBncp .52	8	9	9	9	
Executive Ind	444	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ⅝
Extracorpl Med	107	15	14½	14½	
FBTruckLn .32	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
FAS Intl	52	15	14	15	+1
FairLanes .28	158	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
FalconbrNick 1a	27	44¼	43½	43¾	— ⅛
Farinon Elec	178	12	10½	10⅝	—1¼
FarmHouse Fds	72	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
FarmerBros .24a	68	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
FarmersGrp	2030	22¼	21¼	21¾	— ⅛
FarmNewWL .20	103	39	39	39	
Farr Co .05e	62	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅝
FedScrew 1.20a	15	35½	34½	35½	+1
FederalCap .15b	60	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
FedincPvt .90e	196	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
FidelcorInc 2.20	97	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
FidelAmBksh .96	27	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
FidelUnLife 1	172	22¾	20½	22¾	+1⅞
FifthThird 1.78	22	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
Fingerhut Corp	200	5⅛	4⅞	5	
Finnigan Corp	25	8½	8¼	8½	
1st&Merch 1.46	99	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
1stAlaBnksh 1b	54	18½	18½	18½	
FstAmFin .28	16	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
1stAmTenCp .40	62	8½	8⅛	8½	
1stBnGrOh 1.20b	35	27¼	27¼	27¼	
1stBncgpAla .65e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
1stBancsh Fla	29	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
1stBankSys 1.52	428	45¼	44⅞	44¾	— ¼
1stBncshSC 1.04	42	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
FstBostinc 1.75E	93	18	17½	18	+ ¼
1stCtyBncpTex 1	367	33½	32	32	—1⅛
FstColonyLfe .40	23	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
FstCommerce 1	3	12½	12½	12½	
FstComRlt .17e	22	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
1stComlBks 1	24	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
1stomlBks 1	24	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
1stConnBng 1.80	34	21½	21	21	— ½
FstContRE 1.16e	80	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
1stEmpireSt .25i	111	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
FstExecutive Cp	51	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
FstFarwest .13e	x67	5⅝	5½	5½	
1stFinFla .36	47	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
1stHawaiIin 1.40	20	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
1stIllinoisCp 1	29	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
1stJersyNCp 1.28	17	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
1stKyNat 1.72	3	32½	32½	32½	
1stLincolnFin s	173	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
1stMarineBks .18	155	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
FstMemphis Rlt	16	2¾	2¾	2¾	
1stNatBncp 1.78	9	22	22	22	
1st NatBncsh1.30	8	18¼	18	18	
1stNatlCinn 1.80	14	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
1stNatHolds 1.16	198	18	17¾	17¾	
1stNHavNatl 1.40	1	15½	15	15	— ½
1stOklaBncp s	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
FstRRBkGa .40	9	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
1stSecCp 1.30	153	34½	34	34	— ½
FstSecurNat .54	16	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
1stStaBncsh .40a	3	16½	16½	16½	
FstSurety Cp	58	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
1stTennNatl .44	354	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
1stTexFinl .40	114	8½	8⅛	8½	
1stUnionBnc 2.60	52	38	37⅞	38	
1stUnionCp .92	73	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
1stUnitBncp .60b	48	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
1stWstn Fin	102	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Fisons Ltd	58	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	+ ¼
FlagshipBks .24	288	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Flexsteelind .40	44	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
Flickinger .50	97	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
FlaComlBk .72	32	9½	9½	9½	
FlaCypGard .20e	76	3½	3½	3½	
FloridaGlR 1.28	37	11¼	10¼	11¼	+1
FloridMngM .12e	21	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
FlaNBksFla .32	245	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
Flynn Energy	12	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
FoodTownStr .16	11	57½	51½	51½	—6
FoodwysNat .30e	x18	9½	9½	9½	
FoothillGrp .10	178	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ¼
ForestOil .40	675	17¾	16⅝	17⅝	
FtWorthStl .78	18	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
FotomatCp .28	231	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
Four Phase	237	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
FranklinElec .32	68	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
FranklnLife .92	2442	25	23⅞	24⅝	+ ½
FraserMfg 1.10e	15	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
FredrkHerr .24e	121	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
FredHollyw .10e	25	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
FreeStaGM 2.70e	546	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
FriendIceCr .08	448	18½	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
Frionalnd .10e	17	3¼	3¼	3¼	
FritzlofCal .28	7	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
FrozenFdExp .34	34	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
FujiPhotoF .19e	90	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
FullerHB .44	190	17¼	16¾	17⅛	+1
Funding System	78	5	4¼	4¼	
FurrsCafe .40	178	9⅝	8½	9⅛	+ ⅛
GRT Corp	1492	4⅜	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅜
GalaxyOil Co	158	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
Galvest Houston	137	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
GalagLeariet s	350	11⅛	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
Geico Corp	550	16	14½	14⅞	— ⅜
[illegible]	99	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Gen Automation	549	7⅝	6⅞	7⅜	+1⅛
GenAutoPts .76	62	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
GenBinding .07e	41	13½	12½	12½	—1¼
General Care	222	10½	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅜
GenEnergy .40e	245	12	10⅝	11½	+ ¾
Gen HealthSvc	66	4¾	4¾	4¾	
GenReinsur .40	217	189	182	184	
GenSemicon .18R	71	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
GenShalePd .80b	21	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
GenTelCal pf 1	21	10½	9¾	10½	+ ½
Geneva Corp	17	10	9	9¾	+ ¾
Georesources In	111	2	2	2	
GeoWashgtn Co	46	4½	4½	4½	
GibsnHoman .38	36	12	11	12	+1
GilbertAssoc 1	188	20½	20	20½	+ ¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
GilbertRobin s	30	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
GilfordInst .20	37	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
GirardCo 3.24	204	40	39¾	39¾	
GlobeLifeAc .20b	129	9¾	9¾	9¾	
GodfreyCo .90b	18	15	15	15	
GoldFieldSA .54e	209	13⅛	11½	11⅞	—1¼
GoldenStat Fds	15	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
GoodhrtWlc 1a	2	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
GouldsPumps 1	28	37½	37½	37½	
GovEmpFin .48	3	9½	9½	9½	
GovtEmpIns .32	2426	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
GovtEmpLfe .24	294	11¾	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Gracoinc .05	84	12¾	11¾	12¼	+ ½
Graham Magnet	156	11	9½	9½	—1½
GrahamMfg .40	120	11½	10	10¼	
Grantree Corp	44	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
GraphicCont .52	160	16	15¼	15½	— ¼
Graph Scanning	95	15½	14½	14½	—1
GravesTrkLn .36	6	11	11	11	
GrayTool .20	276	18⅝	17¾	18	+ ¾
GreatAmCp .50a	15	13	13	13	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
GrtrJerBnco 1	27	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
GtSouthnCp .68	398	17⅛	16½	17	+ ½
GreenMfPow 1	138	10⅝	10	10¼	— ⅛
GreggsFood .07e	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
GreyAdvrtg .60	62	12½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
GuaranteFin Cal	8	10	10	10	
GurantyNatl .40	65	8¾	7½	8¾	+1¼
Guardian Chem	28	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼
GuardianPkg .40	67	11⅛	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
GulfEnrgDev s	0	10	10	10	
GulfInterstat .37	13	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
HMO Internatl	156	6½	6½	6½	
HachChem .20e	58	9½	8½	9½	+1
HahnEW .20	59	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
HamiltBro Exp	121	5⅛	5	5⅛	
HamiltonBro Pet	332	16¾	15	16	+1⅜
Hamilton Intl	135	2 1-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	— ⅛
HandyDan Home	2	6	6	6	
HannafrdBro .60	110	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Hanoverins .24	139	9	7¾	8⅞	+1⅛
Hardwicke Cos	28	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
HarleyCorp .25	19	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Harlyn Prod	3	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Harper&Row .52	48	8½	8⅜	8½	
HartfordNatCp 1	214	12½	12	12¼	+ ¼
HartfdStmBoil 2	20	35¼	34¾	35¼	+ ½
Harvestind s	1	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Hauserman .50	0	10¼	10¼	10¼	
HavatampCp .44	175	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ½
HawaiiBncp .80	105	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
HawthrnFinl .40	64	10½	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
HawkeyeBn .54b	146	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
HickoryFarm .24	9	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
Healthgarde Cp	327	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Heath Tecna	19	14	14	14	
HenredFurn .48a	5	19½	19	19¼	+ ¼
HeritageBnc 1.88	119	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
Hessinc .30	28	6½	6½	6½	
HexcelCorp .56	47	15	14¼	14¼	— ¾
HiTech Ind	54	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
HookDrugs .85a	53	12	12	12	

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

3rd August 1976

US$15,000,000

9⅛% Guaranteed Notes Due 1981

Nichimen Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated with limited liability in Japan)

Unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by

THE SANWA BANK, LIMITED

These notes have been privately placed by the undersigned

Chase Manhattan Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation (Luxembourg) Limited

Daiwa Europe N.V.

(Continued from Page 7)

Stock & Div.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
HondaMotor .51e	44	48⅛	47	48	+1
HickoryFurnitr s	97	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
HigbeeCo 1.48	28	17¼	17¼	17¼	
HitachiLtd 1.18e	102	29¾	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅜
HollywdPark 1	49	15¼	15¼	15¼	
HomeBenef 1.16	18	25½	25	25¼	+ ¼
HONInd .56	43	16¼	16¼	16¼	
HooverCo .76	329	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
HorizonBncp .94	62	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
HospTrust 1.92	2	23½	23½	23½	
HudsnPPap .80e	31	28	27	27	—1
Hughes Supply	74	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
HuntMfg .36	27	12⅛	12	12¼	
HuntgtBnc 1.76b	17	24¾	24¾	24¾	
HyGain Elec	602	14	13¼	13¾	+ ⅜
Hyatt Corp	1063	6¾	5¾	6¼	+ ¼
Hyatt Intl	275	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
HydraulicCo 1.44	5	16	15½	15¾	
HysterCo .60a	214	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
IEMSA .19r	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
IMS Int	133	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
IVACCorp .19e	236	15⅛	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
IdahoFstNat 1.28	38	39¼	38	38	—1¼
Illini BeefPack	44	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Immuno Scienc	19	9	8⅞	9	
IndepSqSec 1.68	13	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
IndepLfeAcc .64	x907	11⅝	10¾	11⅛	+ ½
IndianHead 1.2	25	30	29½	30	+ ½
IndianaGrp .50	929	21¾	19	20¾	+1½
IndianaNat .48	254	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ¼
IndelsWat 1.70	x23	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
IndustFuels .60	21	11	11	11	
Indust Nucleonic	44	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
IndValPhil 1.80	45	21½	21½	21½	
Inforex Inc	187	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Informint .05e	108	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ⅞
Inform Magnet	220	8½	8⅜	8½	
Instrument Lab	170	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Intel Corp	x634	65	61½	64	—1
Intercont Energ	137	8	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Intercrftlnd .32	12	10½	10¼	10¼	
Interfincl	28	[illegible]	5½	5	5⅝ ⅜
IntrmtnGs .126a	69	13	12⅞	13	
IntBnkWash .25	73	3⅛	3	3⅛	
IntBkWashA .25	53	3½	3	3¼	— ¼
IntDairy Queen	23	2⅛	2	2⅛	
IntKmosTab .06e	16	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
IntSysCI pf1.50	11	14	13½	13½	— ½
InterprovPipe 1	x2	14¼	14	14¼	— ¼
Intersil Inc	279	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Invest Annuity	107	2⅛	2	2	— ¼
IowaSouUtil 2	31	23¼	23¼	23¼	
JamesRiver .76	67	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
Jamesbury Corp	60	13	13	13	
JasonEmpire .40	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	
JeffrsnNatLf .28	110	10¾	9½	10⅜	+1⅛
Jensen Curtis	68	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	
Jerrico Inc	949	37¾	34¾	35	—1¾
Jetera Corp	49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
JohnsonEF .80	701	19	17¾	19	+ ½
Jones Vining .20	20	3¼	3¼	3¼	
JosephsnMary .32	20	7¼	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
JosiynMfg 1.12a	49	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
Justinind .60	13	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
KDI Corp	68	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛	
KRM Petroleum	66	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
KaiserSteel 1.50	779	46¼	41½	46¼	+4¾
KaiserStl pf1.46	4	17¼	17½	17¼	
Kallestad Labs	19	2½	2½	2½	
Kalvar Corp	162	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ¼
KamanCoA 1	58	23½	23	23	— ½
KempgrAm .15e	64	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ¼
KansCityLfe 1.40	x79	31	30¾	30¾	
Kar Products	16	17	17	17	
Kathol Petrol	145	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
KayMary .32	534	20	19¼	19¼	— ½
Kayot Inc	51	7¼	6½	6¾	— ¼
KearnTreck .30	225	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
KearneyNatl .48	66	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
KeithClark .50	1	7	7	7	
KellySvcs .80	52	18½	17	18½	+1½
KemperCorp .80	x450	29¾	27	28	+1¼
Kenai Drilling	102	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Kennington Ltd	161	6	5¼	5¼	— ¾
KentMoore 1.40b	x7	30½	29½	30½	
KyCentLfe .20	131	7	7	7	
KeuffelEsser .80	2	13	13	13	
Key Pharmceut	34	3⅜	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
KeyesFibre .72	x125	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
KeysCust Fund	26	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Keystone Foods	164	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅝
KeystoneIntl .36	216	22½	21¾	22	+ ¼
KeystoneOTC Fd	180	7½	7	7½	+ ½
KeystnePrt Cem	16	10	10	10	
KirinBrew .19e	11	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
KloofGoldM .43e	791	4½	4	4⅛	— ⅜
KnapeVogt .90	40	15½	15¼	15¼	
KnudsenCp .60b	40	11⅞	11¼	11¼	
KogerProp .14e	116	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
KossCorp .20	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Kratos	51	8	7¼	8	+ ¾
KruegerWA .56	38	10¼	9¾	10¼	+ ½
KuhlmanCp .50a	147	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
Kyoto Ceramic	72	26½	25¾	25¾	— ⅝
LITCONY 1.20	32	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
LMFCorp .20b	45	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	
LTVCp 78wt	142	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
LaZBoyChr .48	21	18¾	18¾	18¾	
LacledeStl 1	55	18¼	18	18	—1
LakeSupPow 1	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
LamaTony .12	12	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
LancastColn .48a	73	14¼	13½	13¾	— ⅝
LanceInc .88a	219	20¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅞
Lanchart Ind	75	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
LndmkBkFla .36	73	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
LaneCo .60a	23	23	22¼	23	+ ¾
LawrysFds .24a	55	17¼	17¼	17¼	
LawsonProd .20	234	16	15½	16	
LearPetrol s	62	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	
LeewayMot .32a	133	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
LeggPlatt .36	76	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
LeonardSilver .10e	2	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
LewisPalmr .16a	11	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Lexitron Corp	54	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Liberty Homes	98	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
LibertyNatl 1.60	0	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
LibrtyNatLfe .60	510	23⅛	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜
LifeinsGa .80	110	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
LifeInvinc .06	94	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
LilChampFds .20b	11	6½	6½	6½	
Limited Stores	223	20½	18½	18½	—1½
Lin Broadcastg	409	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
LincFstBks 1.88	160	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
LinclstBk pf1.05	12	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
LincnTelTel 1.60	5	27½	27½	27½	
LindbergCp .80	x19	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅛
LionCntry Safari	27	1⅛	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
LiquidAir 1.20	49	31½	31	31	— ¼
Litronix Inc	100	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
LectileCo .20	226	17½	16¾	17½	+ ¾
LoneStarBr .80a	38	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
LongvwFibre 7	10	165	165	165	
LaLdOffExp B	209	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
LouisvGE pf	1	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
LowesCos .10	294	29½	28¼	29½	+ ¾
Lynden Transport	34	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
M&TMtgIn 1.04	46	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
MB Assoc	23	2¾	2¾	2¾	
MCI Communicat	541	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16	—1-16
MCICommun wt	215	15-16	⅞	⅞	
MFYInd .24	23	5¼	5	5	
MGFOil Corp	116	5	4¾	4⅞	
MSIData Corp	35	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
MTSSystems .10	109	17¼	16	16¼	+ ⅜
MacDermid .52	55	6½	6½	6½	
MackStores .16	59	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
MacMillBloe .60	20	20¾	19½	20½	+1
MadisnGsEl 1.20	152	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
Magma Energy	79	10¾	10	10¼	— ¼
MagmaPow Co	433	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
Magneticint .02b	58	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	— ⅛
Major Electronic	x21	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
Mallinckrodt .60	462	41¾	39½	39¾	— ½
Managemt Assis	2508	2⅝	2⅛	2 5-16	+3-16
ManagemntAs pf	47	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Manitowoc 1a	13	28½	28½	28½	
ManningGas Oil	116	9	7½	8¼	+ ½
MfrsBkLA .40b	39	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅜
MfrsNatlCp 2	59	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
ManufgData Sys	70	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
MarcusCp .10r	13	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Marine Colloids	159	13¼	12¾	13	
MarineCorp 1.92	18	31	30	31	+1
Marion Corp	263	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
MarkTwain .68	15	18½	18½	18½	
Marshallisley 2	8	33½	33	33	— ¼
MarylandNat .72	185	20	19½	19¾	
MassMerch .06e	12	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
MauiLdPine .36	6	10½	10½	10½	
May Petrol	591	6¾	6⅛	6¾	+ ½
Mayflower Corp	46	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ⅛
Maynard Oil	82	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
McCormick .48a	86	38½	38¼	38¼	
McDowllEnt .10e	32	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
McMoran Expl	468	12¼	11¾	11⅞	— ⅜
McQuayPtex .84	173	21¾	19¾	21	+1¼
Measurex Corp	244	13¾	13	13⅛	— ¼
Medcom Inc	21	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
MedfordCp 1.20	20	38½	38	38	— ½
Medical Compitr	84	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Medline Ind	7	7	7	7	
Medtronic	3988	29	21	23¾	—5¾
Megadata Cmptr	195	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
MellonNatl 2.60	70	56	56	56	
MercanBncp 2.20	55	28⅝	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
MercantBK .84	61	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
MercantBkpf 3	17	37	36½	37	+ ½
MercTexCp 1.20	105	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Merchantsinc .80	38	16½	16	16	— ½
MerchntsNatl .80	50	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ¾
MercuryGenl .44	186	15⅝	14⅞	15½	+ ⅞
MercurySvL .10r	11	4½	4½	4½	
Mervyns	1491	37¼	32¼	33½	—3
MetexCorp .05e	591	13¾	8⅞	12¼	+3⅝
Metpath Inc	147	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅜
MeyerFred .36b	303	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
MichNatCp 1b	57	27	26¼	27	+ ¾
Microdata Cp	861	26½	24¼	25⅝	+ ⅞
Microform Data	204	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
MidAmInd .18b	18	6	6	6	
MidContInd .10a	19	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
MidlandBncp 1a	8	17	17	17	
MidlantcBks pf2	4	19½	19½	19½	
MidwtDistA .15e	34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
MidwtnFidlty .44	x11	9¾	9¾	9¾	
MidwGasTr 1.2	38	14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
MillerHerm .32	20	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Millipore Cp.10	191	27½	26	26½	—1
MineSafeApp .80	8	44	43	44	+1
MineralRes .57e	102	2 13-16	2 11-16	2 11-16	— ⅛
Mineral Enginrg	53	3½	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅝
MinnsotFab .15e	148	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
MinnesotGs 1.72	26	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
Minnetonka Lab	89	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
Mischer Corp	2	4½	4½	4½	
MissValGs 1.28b	27	13¾	13	13¾	+ ¾
Mr Steak	68	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
MrsSmithsP .24	104	22¾	21½	22⅝	+ ⅞
MitsuiCo .40e	9	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
MobileGsSv 1.24	4	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
ModernMer .12e	464	18⅝	17½	17⅝	— ¾
ModernMerch wt	43	11	10¼	10¼	— ¾
ModularCom Sys	4712	6½	4½	6	
MogulCorp .50	234	16¾	15¾	16	
Molex Inc	20	24	23	23	—1
MonarchCap .84	155	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
MonfortColo .96e	14	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
MonumentCp .56	x291	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
MooreSam .20	18	14½	14¼	14¼	— ½
MooreCorp 1.20	776	43	41¼	42¾	+1¼
Moran Bros	23	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
Morrisoninc .48a	159	35⅞	34⅝	35⅛	+ ½
Mostek Corp	1175	21	20	20⅞	— ⅛
Motionind .16	384	23⅝	23	23½	+ ½
MotorHome Am	6	3¼	3	3	
MuellerPaul .80	5	14¼	14	14¼	
Multimedia .40	0	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
MurphyMotF .24	20	5½	5½	5½	
MutSavLfe .40a	12	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
NCNBCorp .52	462	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
NFC Corp	25	9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
NNCorp 1.20	283	17¼	16¼	17¼	+ ⅞
NUSCorp A	14	6¾	5¾	5¾	—1
NaChursInt .051	59	4⅝	4¼	4½	
NarragCap .40	170	7¼	7½	7¼	+ ¼
Nascoinit Inc	57	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Natco Ind	100	5⅛	5	5⅛	
NathanFam .05e	117	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ¾
NatBankGa .80	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	
NatByProd 1.20	1	18½	18½	18½	
NatCentFin 1.08b	20	15	15	15	
NatCityCp 1.85	268	38	37½	37¾	+ ¼
NatCmBkNJ 1.80	49	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
NatConven Str.05r	24	9½	9	9¼	— ⅛
NatData Comm	53	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
NatData Corp	677	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	— ⅜
NatLiberty .17e	164	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
NatLife Fla .15e	111	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	
NatMineSvc .80	199	17⅞	17⅜	17½	— ½
NatOldLine .26	355	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
NatSecResh .60e	x25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

Over-Counter Market

Stock & Div.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
NatBankEliz .72	17	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Nat StudentMktg	136	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
NatUtilInd 1.32	30	15	14½	15	+ ½
NatWestn Lf	738	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝	+ ¾
NationwideA .35	598	10¼	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅝
NatwdeRIEs .16e	46	4¼	3½	4	— ½
Naum Bro	18	5½	5⅜	5½	
NeedhmHarp .40	50	7½	7	7½	+ ⅜
NelsonThomas	6	13¾	12	13¾	+1¾
Neutrogena .16e	29	10½	10	10½	— ½
NevSavLoan sr	48	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
NewAmFd 1.21e	53	8¾	8	8¾	+ ¾
NEngMBos 1.40	37	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
NewHavWat 3.20	10	44½	44	44	— ½
NJNatlCp 2	6	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
NJNatGas 1.32	43	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
NewPlanRlt .90	15	8¾	8¾	8¾	
NewellCos .58	15	9½	9½	9½	
Nicolet Instrum	81	11¼	10¾	11¼	+ ½
NielsenA .44	645	20	19⅝	19⅞	
NielsenB .44	236	20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
NipponElec .34e	1	16¼	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
NissanMot .21e		19	18¾	18⅞	[illegible]
NobleAffil .40b	x51	30	29	29¼	— ½
NolandCo .36	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
NordResrcs s	100	8½	7¼	8½	+1
NordsirmInc .56	164	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
Norin Corp	18	13½	13	13	— ½
NorCaroNG 1	89	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
NorEurOilRT un	x51	29¼	28	29¼	+1¼
NoeastBnc 2	68	22½	22	22½	+ ½
NoreastPet .25	66	15½	14¾	15½	+ ¾
NorCalS&Ln .40r	37	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
NorStaBncp .40	29	5½	5¼	5¼	— ½
NorthrpKing .08	2615	8⅛	7¾	8	
NorwestEngin 1	19	14	13½	14	+ ½
NwstNatGas .80	252	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
NwstOhBncsh 2	16	37	37	37	
NwstnFinCo .30b	59	7⅛	7¾	7⅛	
NowstNatLfe .65	139	15½	14⅞	15⅜	
NwstPubSvc 1.70	128	18⅛	17¾	18	+ ⅛
NortrusICp 1.60	59	38	38	38	
NoxellCorp .48	142	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
Nuclear Dynam	159	6½	6⅜	6½	
NuclearSvcs .17e	87	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
OakHilSpot .28	16	6¼	5¾	6¼	+ ½
OceanDExp .20	194	27	26	26	— ¼
OceanDExp 6pf	40	55¼	53¼	53¼	
Ocean Oil&Gas	18	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Oceaneeint .10e	318	9½	7	7	—2½
Ocean Expo	79	6½	6	6	— ⅜
Oyssey Inc	104	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
OffshLogist .28	516	15⅝	15	15	— ⅝
OgilvyMathr 1.16	70	26½	25	26½	+1½
OhCasualty 1.32	553	45	43	43	
OhioFerroAl .80b	34	20½	20¼	20½	— ¼
OilgearCo 1a	24	13½	13	13½	+ ½
OldNatBcp .84b	24	24¼	23¼	24¼	+1
OldRepInt .35b	682	16¾	15¼	15¾	+ ½
OldStoneCo .80e	24	13½	13	13¼	+ ¼
OldStoneMtg .90	7	6	6	6	
OlympiaBrw .90	179	34	31	34	+3
OmahaNatl 1.50	21	17	17	17	
OmniSpectra .18	14	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
OpticalCoatg Lb	26	9	8¾	8⅞	
Optical Radiatn	13	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Orbancoinc .15e	58	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
Oregon Metalurg	13	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
OregonPCem .88	32	14¾	14	14¾	+ ¾
Orion Research	4	4¼	4	4	
OrmontDrg Ch	221	9¾	8⅝	8⅝	—1¼
Oshmans SportG	57	11½	10	10	—1½
OtterTailPw 1.64	195	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
OverNatAir .50e	29	4¼	4	4½	— ⅛
OwensMinor .24	x14	14¼	11	11¼	—3¼
Oxoco	102	1½	1½	1½	
PVOIntl .85e	8	13	13	13	
PabstBrew 1.04	x696	25⅝	24¼	24¼	— ⅞
PACCARInc .80	543	48¾	45	48¾	+3¾
PacesetBldg .05e	4	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
PacCoast Hold	338	8¼	6¾	7⅝	+ ⅞
PacFarEast Lin	32	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
PacGamRob 1.40	69	25	25	25	
PakoCorp .48	36	10¼	10	10	
PalabaMng 1.26e	40	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅝
PamexFds s	86	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
PanAmBncsh .25	46	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
Pandick Press	66	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
ParkOhioInd .70	24	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Pathcom Inc	436	10⅛	9	9¼	— ½
PaulHarrisSt .20	33	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ½
Pauley Petrolm	49	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
PayLessDrug .40	129	23⅛	22½	22⅞	— ⅝
PayNPak .48b	143	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
PayNSave .40	188	25¾	25¼	25¾	
PaylessCash .20	224	24	23	24	+1
PeaveyCo 1	107	18½	17¾	17¾	— ¾
PeerlsChain .64b	8	11	11	11	
PeerlessMfg .48b	x1	15½	15½	15½	
PennVa 2	11	70	69	70	+ ½
PennEnterp 1.40	102	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ½
Penn Life	686	2½	2 7-16	2½	
PennzLaTx B	1016	6¾	6½	6½	—3-16
PennzOffshGsB	5 857	14½	14	14	— ½
Pentairlnd .20e	63	8⅝	8⅛	8½	
PepsiCBWsh .40	21	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
PermaBilt Ind	85	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
PetersonH&H .38	234	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
Petrolite 1.20	13	70½	69½	70	+ ½
PettiboneCo .60b	57	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
PhilaLife .50r	472	11⅛	10¾	11	
PhilaNatlCp 2.10	105	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
Philips Gloeion	117	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
Phoenix Candy	34	7¾	6¾	7	+1
PhysioContrl Cp	12	9½	9½	9½	
PicnSave Cp	4	14¼	14	14	— ½
PiedmtAvia .30e	28	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Pinkertons 1.48	407	35½	33½	33½	—2
Pioneer Elec	92	108¼	105¼	105¼	— ¾
PioneerFood .20	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
PioneerHI Bred	361	17½	16⅞	17	— ⅜
PioneerStdEl .22	25	11	11	11	
Pioneer Wsln	57	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
PittsNatl 1.76	202	37½	37¼	37¼	
Pizzainn s	528	10⅛	8¾	8⅞	—1¼
PopellBros .40	25	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
PosiSeal Intl	15	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
PostCorp .60	2	10½	10½	10½	
PotgietsPlat .20e	109	5½	5	5	— ⅜
PottInd .60	86	22¾	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
PowersReg .70	32	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
PrattHenry .40	x108	11¾	11¼	11¾	
PrecMetHld .44e	538	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
PrecisCastpart s		12½	12½	12½	
PreferdRisk .20e	19	9¼	9¼	9¼	
PresBrdGd 2.21e	351	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
PresStynGd 1e	398	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
PrestoProd .24	136	9½	9	9	— ⅜
PrestonTruck .36	17	30¼	29½	29½	— ½
Prewaylnc .48a	15	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
Prime Inc	149	13½	13	13½	+ ½
Process Systems	70	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
ProgressivCp .14	179	11⅛	10¼	11	+ ⅞
ProtectiveLfe .68	39	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ½
ProvLfeAcc .68	83	32	31	32	+ ½
ProvidntNat 1.78	136	20¼	19¾	20	+ ½
ProvNat pf1.80	x4	21½	21	21	
PubSvNoCar 1.04	84	11⅝	10⅞	11⅜	+ ½
Pulaski Furnitur	0	10	10	10	
Puritan Bennett	203	16¾	16¾	16¾	
PutDuoInc 1.28a	6	16	16	16	
PutnmDuo Cap	44	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
QuakerChem .48	80	22¼	21½	22¼	+ ¾
QualityInns Int	77	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
Quanfor Corp	81	5	5	5	
RPMInc .20	131	15	14½	15	+ ¾
Rainbow Resrcs	160	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
RainierBncp 1.20	x107	33½	33¼	33½	+ ¼
RainierCos .07e	x142	4½	4¼	4¼	
Rangaire .24b	90	14¼	13¼	14¼	+1
RankOrgan .11e	1495	2¾	2¼	2¾	
Rapidata Inc	94	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
Raychem Corp	143	134	133	134	+1
RaymondCp .30b	66	13¼	12¾	13¼	
Raypakinc .05e	25	5¼	5⅛	4⅞	— ½
RealexCorp .35	39	12¼	11	12¼	+1¼
RealtyMtel 1.26e	82	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
Recognition Eq	751	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
RedfernFds .30	25	6⅝	6¼	6½	— ⅛
RedkenLabs .10e	115	20½	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
RegencyElec .80	x347	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
ReliableInv .22	30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
RellanceUniv .60	63	11	10	10½	+1½
RepAutoPts .20	172	13½	12	13	+1
RepubNat Life	354	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
RepTexasCp 1.08	312	30¾	29¾	30¾	+ ½
ResdelInd .20b	43	9¼	9	9	— ¼
Research Ind	33	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
ReserveOil Min	121	39½	37½	38½	+1
PaulRever 1.31e	95	13½	13	13	— ½
RexPlastics .40	17	7¼	7	7	— ¼
RexPrecision .32	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Reyn&Reyn .32	334	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ½
Richsinc 1.16	175	30½	28⅞	30¼	+ ½
RiggsNWsh 2.20	32	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
RingarndPd .08e	104	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
RivalMfg 1.60	884	24½	23¾	24¼	+ ½
RoadwayExp .40	444	48¼	46	47¾	+1¾
RobbinsMyer .80	101	19	16⅝	19	+2½
Rocket Resrch	422	6¾	5¾	6	
Rodac Corp	82	2½	2½	2½	
RollinsBurd .52	20	14	13¼	13¾	— ¼
Rosemount .20e	255	50	48½	50	+1½
RospatchCp .36b	20	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Rouse Co	691	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Rovac Corp	34	14	12½	12½	—1½
RoysterCo .75e	452	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
RuckerPhar .25e	6	9½	9½	9½	
RussellStover .64	719	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
RykoffSE .40	32	12¾	12½	12¾	
RylandGrp .10	21	14¾	14¾	14¾	
S&SCorp	159	17¼	16	17	+ ¾
SBE Inc	64	8½	8⅛	8¼	
SCI Systems	224	7¾	5⅞	7⅛	+1⅛
SafecoCorp 1.10	1195	48½	45¾	47¾	+2
StHelenaG 2.06e	293	11⅞	11	11¼	— ⅜
StPaulCos .72	1378	33⅞	32¾	33¼	+ ½
SanFernEl .23B	51	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
SandgateCp .10r	32	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
SantaAnita Cons	74	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
SasowDL Co	55	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
SavannaFd 2.24a	30	15	15	15	
Scan Data	56	2½	2½	2½	
SchererRP .18	23	8½	8¼	8¼	
ScholasMag .36	2	7	7	7	
ScholIInc .60	173	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
Schulman .39e	57	9½	8¼	8½	—1
Scopeinc .20	160	12¾	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
ScottishInns Am	100	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
ScottsLiq Gold	39	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
ScrippsHow .60	54	28	28	28	
SeaWorld .10e	1052	20½	16½	19¾	+3¼
SeafirstCp 1.12	114	28¾	29¼	29¾	+ ½
SealedAirCp .15e	110	8½	8	8½	— ½
SeawayFdTn .30	53	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ½
SecurAmLfe .40	36	10¼	10¼	10¼	
SecurCom Lfe	66	7¾	6⅝	7¾	+ ⅞
SecurLfeAcc .48	103	8¾	7¼	8¼	+1
SecNYSta 1.08	4	11½	11½	11½	
SecPacCp 1.40	737	22¼	22	22⅛	
SeaburgInd .15r	32	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Seiscom Delta	22	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Sensormatic	374	7	6	6	—1
Sentry Mfg	26	7¼	6½	6½	— ¾
ServMerchand s	392	19⅝	18¾	18⅞	— ¼
Servicemster .60	81	26¾	26⅛	26¼	
Servico Inc	24	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
SevenUpCo .84	x436	38¾	38	38	
ShakleeCo .44	70	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ½
Shrd Med	374	22	21	21¼	— ⅞
Shatterprf Glass	22	8⅝	8¼	8¾	
ShawmutCp 1.60	62	22¼	22	22	
SheldahI Co	118	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+ ¼
ShippersDisp .36	103	17	16¼	17	+ ¼
ShoneyBigB .20	61	14	13⅜	14	
ShopRiteF pf2.04	1	14	14	14	
Shorewood Corp	39	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
SigmaAldrich .24	27	24¼	24	24	
SigmorCpA .80	43	12½	12½	12½	
Siliconix Inc	51	6½	6	6¼	— ¼
SilverKingMin s	178	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Silvercrest Ind	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Simpsonlnd 1	57	15¼	14¾	15	
Skyline Oil	94	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
Slaughter Bro	3	3½	3	3⅜	— ⅛
Smithfield Foods	249	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
SnapOnTools .72	303	35¾	34¼	35¾	+1
SocietyCp 1.64	78	28	27½	27½	— ¼
SolidState Scient	72	9¼	9	9	
SolidState Tech	196	5⅛	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
SonocoProd .80a	81	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
Sonoma Vineyds	78	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
SorgPrinting .20	58	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
SourceCap 1.40	236	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	37	24¾	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
MidlanticBks 2	34	19½	18¾	19½	+ ¾
SoCarolns .40	174	9⅝	8½	9	+ ⅝
SouCaroNat .88	82	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
SoutheastBnk pf	0	5½	5½	5½	
SoestNatPa 1.68a	x11	25½	25½	25½	
Southn Airwy	48	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
SouthnBncpAla 1	22	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
SouthCalWat 1.08	21	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
SouthConnGas 2	52	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ½
Southnlnd 1.20a	12	17¼	17½	17½	
SouthnNatNC .80	16	17¾	17½	17¾	
SouthnUnion Pd.10e	439	32	30¼	32	+1¾
SouthlandFin .32	x154	9	8½	9	+ ⅜
SouthldPap .48	93	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¾
Sowst Factories	16	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
SowstGasCp 1	x208	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
SwstPetroCh .32	3	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
SowstnDrug .72	27	11¾	11½	11½	
SwstnElSvc 1.24	x11	15	15	15	
SouthwstrnLife 1	635	32¾	31¼	32¼	+1
SovereignCo .05r	98	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Spacelabs Inc	54	6½	6¼	6¼	— ½
Spectra Physics	398	16½	15½	15¾	— ¾
SpectralDyn .16e	30	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Spectronics Inc	77	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅜
SpeidlNewsp .48	74	17½	17¼	17½	
Sportscoach Cp	5	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
StaRiteInd .70b	82	13	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Stanadyneinc 1	763	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+1
StLifeIndiana .26	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	
StdRegistr 1.20a	36	16½	15½	16¼	+ ¾
Standun Inc	68	4⅝	4	4	— ⅝
StanleyHom 1.20	27	16½	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Stanwick Corp	86	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	
StaStBosF 2.40	75	23¾	23¾	23¾	
StatesmGrp .25e	29	3¾	3¼	3¼	
SteakNShake .44	57	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
StecherTraun .20	18	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
StewartStev .05e	304	15¼	14½	14½	— ¾
StewSandwh .10e	57	5½	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
Stratford Texas	437	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
StrawbClth 1.30b	15	27	26½	26½	— ½
SturmRuger .30a	12	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
SubaruAm .10e	216	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
SuburbBnc 1.20a	193	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
Sullair Corp	147	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
SumitomoBk .60	40	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Summit Energy	246	⅝	½	9-16	—1-16
Summit Proprty	92	2⅞	2¼	2⅞	+ ⅛
SunBnksFla .60	183	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
SunliteOil Ltd	52	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
Sunstar Foods	55	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
SuperiorEl .24	53	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Supreme Eq	9	6	6	6	
Survival Tech	27	7½	6½	6⅝	— ¾
Swedlow Inc	68	3½	3½	3½	
Sycor Inc	460	23	21¼	22½	— ½
TBarInc s	55	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
TII Corp	11	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
TabProd .20	49	10	9¼	9¼	— ¾
TacoBell .14	915	25⅞	22¾	25⅞	+2⅞
Tally Corp	27	4½	4½	4½	
Tampaxinc 1.80a	1188	34¼	33½	34¼	+ ½
Tennetics .10r	14	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
TaylorRental .24	184	14¼	14	14	— ¼
TaylorWine .64	x398	13⅝	12⅞	13	— ½
TechnicPub .32b	39	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
TecumsehProd 2	17	43	43	43	
TelasGas .20	654	9¾	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
TelcoMkts Svcs	43	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Tele Comunicat	362	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ½
Telecredit Inc	197	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
TelefonDeMex .8	0	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
TelefDeMex .79e	36	7¾	7½	7¾	
TelemedCorp s	379	7	6¾	7	
Telesciences .20	388	7⅞	7¼	7¾	+ ⅜
Teletronics Intl	19	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
Teltronics Srvcs	76	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
TennantCo .64	84	29½	29½	29½	
Tenneco Offshre	581	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
TennNatGas .92	85	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
TennValBncp .80	39	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Terra Resources	48	29½	29½	29½	
TerrydalRlt 1.48	6	12¼	12	12	
TexAmBncsh .76	37	16⅛	16¼	16½	+ ½
TexasAmer Oil	184	2¾	2½	2⅝	
Texint Airl	92	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Textilesinc 1	204	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ¼
ThalhmrBro .70b	29	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
Thermo Electrn	96	10	9	9	—1
Thetford Corp	122	8½	7¾	7¾	— ¾
ThirdNatCorp 1	31	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
Threshold Tech	28	9¾	9⅛	9½	
TiffanyCo .56	47	8¾	8¾	8¾	
TimeHolding .50	137	12¼	12½	12½	
Timeind .25e	15	5½	5¼	5½	+ ½
Tipperary Corp	598	12⅞	11½	11½	—1¼
TitanGroup .03e	324	2 11-16	2½	2 9-16	
TobiasKotzin .25	95	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
TokioMarF .82e	50	96½	96	96	+1
TokyoShibEl .79e	31	22½	21⅞	22	
TolleyIntl Cp	62	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
ToppsTrows .20e	3	9½	9	9	— ½
ToroCo .56	442	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
ToscanyImp .40e	3	7¼	7	7	— ¼
Tosco Corp	2121	5¾	4 15-16	5¼	+ ⅜
Toth Aluminum	44	4⅛	3¾	3⅞	
TowleMfg .80	22	11¾	11½	11¾	— ⅛
ToyotaMot .21e	28	28¾	27¾	28½	+1⅛
Transcontl Oil	48	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Transocean Oil	160	11¾	11½	11¾	
TransptLfe .17e	116	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Temcolnc .70	11	11¾	11½	11¾	
TiChemInc .16	183	14	12¾	14	+1¼
TrustCoGa .20	38	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
TullJMInd .90e	23	12¾	11¾	11¾	— ½
TwnCBarge .40e	29	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
TwinDiscClu 1.50	61	27½	26	27½	+1½
Tymshare Inc	219	26	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
TysonFoods .58e	43	17½	16⅞	17¼	+ ¼
UAColCable .20	8	11¾	11¾	11¾	
UBFinancl .56	49	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
UTL Corp	90	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
UniCapital Cp	133	4½	4¼	4½	
Unifilnc .20E	65	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
UnionCpLtd .39e	76	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅜
UnNBkPitt 1.20a	12	20	19½	20	
UnionPlantr .25r	35	6½	6½	6½	
UnionSpICp 1	14	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
UnionTBncp 1.38	34	20	19½	20	+ ½
Unitrax Inc		5¼	5¼	5¼	
UnitArtThea .36b	51	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
UnBkCpNY 1.59	111	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
UnBksColo 1.20	229	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
UnitCable Telev	94	2 5-16	2¼	2¼	
UnCaroBncs .73e	2	14	14	14	
UnitCitiesGas .60	9	7¼	7¼	7¼	
UnFireCasIt 1.10	21	25½	24½	24½	— ½
UnitMcGill .15	36	11	11	11	
UnMoBncs 1.20b	23	25	25	25	
UnitSvcLife .40	194	10¼	9½	9½	— ¾
USBancpOre 1b	227	25	24¾	24¾	— ¼
US Banknote	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
USSugar .3a	34	58	57½	58	+ ½
USSurgical Co	298	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
USTruckL .80e	60	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
USTrustNY 1.80	155	24¾	22¾	23	—1¾
UnTennBnc .30	21	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
UnVaBkshr 1.12	67	16¾	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
UnitogCo .60	1	19½	19½	19½	
UnivFoods	151	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
UnivInstrumt .16	230	16¼	14½	15¾	+1
UnivSecur Inv	374	9⅛	8½	8½	— ⅜
Univ Voltronics	67	11¼	10¾	11	+ ¼
University Patent	290	16½	15¾	16½	+ ⅞
UpprPenPw 1.72	45	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
UpsNDowns .24	2	11	11	11	[illegible]
Utilsinds .40e		10	10	10	[illegible]
VaalReefs 2.41e	850	12⅛	11½	12	[illegible]
VacudryCo .10e	22	2½	2⅛	2	[illegible]
Vagabond Hotels	7	3¼	3¼	3	[illegible]
Vail Assoc	239	9½	7½	9	[illegible]
ValleyBancp 1.28	11	20½	19	19	[illegible]
ValNatAriz .85	298	17¾	17⅝	17	[illegible]
Valleylab Inc	45	11	10½	11	[illegible]
Valmont Ind	151	27½	25½	25	[illegible]
Valtek Inc	26	4¾	4⅝	4	[illegible]
VanDusenAir .44	20	9	9	9	[illegible]
VanDyk Resrch	62	5¼	4¾	4	[illegible]
VanSchaack Co	36	4	4	4	[illegible]
Varcolatt .04e	134	15½	14⅞	15	[illegible]
Variable Annut	16	11⅝	11⅝	11	[illegible]
VaughnJack .40	12	12	12	12	[illegible]
Velcroind .60	326	7¾	7⅛	7	[illegible]
VeloBind Inc	15	1½	1⅜	1	[illegible]
VentronCp .60	554	44¼	41	44	[illegible]
Victoria Station	433	23	20¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Viking Ind	49	11¼	10¾	11	[illegible]
VaChemical .72	44	22	20½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Va Intl	45	12½	11	11	[illegible]
VaNatBnksh 1.20	184	17¾	17½	17	[illegible]
VolumeShoe .50	146	13¼	13	13	[illegible]
Volunteer Cap	84	18½	17¼	17	[illegible]
WD 40Co 1	47	18	17¾	17	[illegible]
WadswthPub .20	7	8½	8⅛	8	[illegible]
Waldbaum s	20	10½	10½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WallSlod .36	x8	7½	7¼	7	[illegible]
WalterRlty Inv	41	6	6	[illegible]	[illegible]
WarnerEl .80	15	13½	13½	13	[illegible]
WarnerNatl .05e	7	4½	4½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WashingtnGrp	10	5⅞	5½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WashNatGs 1.16	129	12½	12¼	12	[illegible]
Waste Resources	74	4¼	3⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
WatersAsso .12e	142	32	32	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wavetek	11	8¾	8½	8	[illegible]
WeatherfordInt	224	12¼	11⅞	11	[illegible]
WebbCo .58	130	10	9½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webb Resrcs	88	8¾	7¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
WeedenHold .80E	36	9½	9	[illegible]	[illegible]
WehrCorp .60	6	14	13½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WeightWatch .48	192	6½	6¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
WelkomGM .59e	387	2	1¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
WellingtnMgt .60	147	7½	6½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Welltech Inc	226	7½	6⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
Welsbach Corp	29	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wendys Int	472	41	35½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WestDrietG 3.23e	589	19¾	18½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WestCo .16	96	8¾	8¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
WestcoastPet Lt	78	7¼	6⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
WestnCasSur .72	380	24¼	23	[illegible]	[illegible]
WinDeepLv 1.35e	886	7⅛	6⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westn Digital	35	1¾	1½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WestnGear .40	69	9	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
WnHolding 4.20e	361	16⅞	16¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
WstnKyGas 1.32	35	14¼	13½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WstnMarEl .40e	18	22	21½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WestnMtg Inv	11	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
WestnUnited Res	476	11-16	9-16	[illegible]	[illegible]
WestmdCoal 1.60	541	58	55⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wetterauinc .60b	116	16⅛	16¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
White Shield .518	21	1 13-16	1 13-16	[illegible]	[illegible]
WienAirAlsk .10e	234	4¼	4⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
WienerCorp .44	44	17¼	15¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
WileyJSons 1	44	17	16¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
Willamette .80b	146	26½	26⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
WilliamWW .80a	13	23	22⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
WilmingTr 2.40a	15	35	35	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilson HJ	192	13	12½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WinnsStores .75	18	21½	21¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
WinterParkTl .40	264	7	7	[illegible]	[illegible]
WiscCentrlgl .80b	21	17½	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
WiserOil 5e	11	103	97½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WixCorp .40	75	10⅞	10⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
WolohanLum .25e	22	8	7¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
WolverAlum .44a	15	8¾	8⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
WoodheadD .32	x17	12½	12¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
WoodwLoth 1.40a	79	25	24⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
WorcesterBncp 1	8	9½	9½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WorJaiAlai .24	12	7¼	7½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WrldSvcLife .20e	18	6¼	6¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worthingtn Ind	144	18¼	17½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WrightWE .20	14	3⅞	3⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
WymanGord 1a	28	24¼	23½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WyomingNat 1	12	27¼	27¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
XonicsCorp	55	20¾	20¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
YellowFrtSys .48	310	40	39¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
YounkerBr 1.40	10	24	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZenithNat Ins	39	4⅝	4⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZionsUtahBn .80	26	22¼	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zoller Dannebrg	34	1¾	1⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago Options Table

Option & price		Aug Vol.	Aug Last	Nov Vol.	Nov Last	Feb Vol.	Feb Last	Close N.Y.
A E P	19¾	21	2⅜	b	b	b	b	22⅝
A E P	20	b	b	10	2⅜	9	2 11-16	22⅝
A E P	25	b	b	17	⅛	91	5-16	22⅝
A M P	30	1	4	a	a	a	a	33½
A M P	35	17	⅛	13	1⅜	a	a	33½
Am Hos	30	5	4⅝	9	5	a	a	34⅝
Am Hos	35	71	⅝	3	1¾	a	a	34⅝
Am Hos	40	a	a	3	⅜	a	a	34⅝
Baxter	35	9	7⅛	a	a	a	a	42
Baxter	40	99	2	34	3¼	a	a	42
Baxter	45	52	1-16	63	1⅞	7	2 5-16	42
Baxter	50	a	a	14	⅜	b	b	42
Blk Dk	20	7	1⅜	16	2 7-16	28	3	21⅛
Blk Dk	25	7	1-16	52	9-16	22	1	21⅛
Boeing	30	9	12½	19	12½	b	b	42
Boeing	35	108	7	39	7¾	14	8⅛	42
Boeing	40	165	2⅝	77	3⅜	19	5	42
Boeing	45	b	b	65	1⅛	30	2 15-16	42
Boeing	25	5	17	4	16¾	b	b	42
Bois C	30	3	1-16	21	⅝	12	1	26⅛
Bois C	20	2	6	b	b	b	b	26⅛
Bois C	25	27	1 3-16	16	2¼	13	3½	26⅛
C B S	60	22	⅜	6	2⅜	2	4⅝	59½
C Data	30	5	1-16	37	7-16	b	b	23⅝
C Data	15	66	9	b	b	b	b	23⅝
C Data	20	288	4⅝	35	4⅝	2	5⅞	23⅝
C Data	25	544	⅛	169	1 9-16	107	2½	23⅝
Cmw Ed	30	18	⅛	41	¾	6	1 1-16	29¾
Coke	80	715	6⅝	75	8⅝	8	9	86¾
Coke	90	269	⅜	54	2¾	4	4⅜	86¾
Colgat	30	199	⅛	87	¾	98	1 5-16	28⅛
Colgat	25	127	3¼	24	3¾	6	4¼	28⅛
Gen Fd	30	292	2½	176	3	32	3⅝	32⅜
Gen Fd	35	b	b	148	⅝	76	1	32⅜
Gen Fd	25	6	7½	a	a	a	a	32⅜
Gn Dyn	60	98	1⅝	91	4⅝	9	6⅝	60¾
Gn Dyn	40	a	a	1	22½	b	b	60¾
Gn Dyn	45	4	16	a	a	b	b	60¾
Gn Dyn	50	a	a	1	19¾	1	13	60¾
Gn Dyn	70	b	b	36	1⅛	34	2½	60¾
H Inns	10	a	a	14	3⅞	8	4⅝	13¾
H Inns	15	314	1-16	158	¾	83	1⅛	13¾
H Inns	20	a	a	41	3-16	b	b	13¾
Hewlet	110	354	7-16	42	4⅝	6	7½	104⅜
Hewlet	90	33	14⅞	b	b	b	b	104⅜
Hewlet	120	25	1-16	71	1⅝	4	3⅝	104⅜
Hewlet	100	131	5	26	10	a	a	104⅜
Honwil	30	2	16⅞	b	b	b	b	46½
Honwil	60	a	a	141	7-16	b	b	46½
Honwil	35	5	11¾	b	b	b	b	46½
Honwil	40	73	6¾	7	6¼	30	9¼	46½
Honwil	45	351	2⅛	189	4⅝	37	6¼	46½
Honwil	50	633	¼	355	2 5-16	38	3¾	46½
In Flv	30	a	a	56	⅛	b	b	25½
In Flv	20	34	5⅝	a	a	1	6	25½
In Flv	25	147	13-16	66	1 15-16	20	2⅝	25½
J Manv	30	22	5-16	121	1½	228	2⅜	29⅜
J Manv	35	a	a	282	¼	b	b	29⅜
J Manv	25	115	4½	a	a	2	5½	29⅜
J Walt	30	30	2	6	3½	73	4½	32
J Walt	35	a	a	50	1	27	1 15-16	32
J Walt	40	1	1-16	18	5-16	6	11-16	32
Mobil	55	26	2⅝	34	4⅝	8	5⅝	57
Mobil	60	107	1-16	62	1 7-16	27	2½	57
Mobil	45	3	12¼	b	b	b	b	57
Mobil	50	80	7¼	54	8⅝	b	b	57
N Semi	60	a	a	10	-16	b	b	35⅜
N Semi	30	b	b	53	7½	16	8½	35⅜
N Semi	35	740	1⅜	478	3¾	158	5¼	35⅜
N Semi	40	512	3-16	583	1 13-16	382	3¼	35⅜
N Semi	45	29	1-16	265	⅞	292	1 15-16	35⅜
N Semi	50	33	1-16	142	7-16	252	15-16	35⅜
Occi	15	233	3¾	72	4¼	131	4⅝	18¾
Occi	20	1005	⅛	577	1	244	1⅝	18¾
Raythn	60	258	2¾	222	5⅝	9	7⅛	62⅛
Raythn	45	2	17¾	a	a	b	b	62⅛
Raythn	50	11	12⅝	2	13⅝	a	a	62⅛
Raythn	70	b	b	91	1¼	2	2⅞	62⅛
Rynlds	60	22	⅞	91	11-16	17	3	58⅝
Skylin	15	26	2⅞	20	3½	4	4	17¾
Skylin	20	46	⅛	63	⅞	98	1½	17¾
Skylin	25	a	a	34	⅛	b	b	17¾
Slumb	80	64	10½	4	11¼	a	a	90½
Slumb	60	2	30½	b	b	b	b	90½
Slumb	90	b	b	62	4½	87	6¾	90½
Southn	15	22	⅛	100	7-16	31	½	14⅞
St Ind	45	41	6	10	6	4	7⅛	51⅛
St Ind	50	37	1¼	40	2⅝	2	3⅝	51⅛
Tx Gif	30	6	5⅛	a	a	b	b	35¼
Tx Gif	35	24	11-16	35	2	19	2⅝	35¼
Tx Gif	40	a	a	40	⅜	5	1¼	35¼
U A L	30	280	⅛	172	1 1-16	b	b	26⅞
U A L	20	2	7½	57	7½	b	b	26⅞
U A L	25	248	2	67	3⅜	b	b	26⅞
U Tech	30	9	4⅝	23	5⅝	10	6⅛	34¾
U Tech	25	a	a	7	11	b	b	34¾
U Tech	40	b	b	2	⅜	8	1½	34¾
Utah	60	40	½	33	3½	1	4¾	57¾
Utah	40	27	18	b	b	b	b	57¾
Utah	45	24	13	b	b	b	b	57¾
Utah	50	18	7½	a	a	7	10¼	57¾
Willms	30	a	a	10	⅛	b	b	21¾
Willms	20	96	2	51	3¼	15	3⅝	21¾
Willms	25	28	1-16	204	9-16	242	1 1-16	21¾

Option & price		Oct Vol.	Oct Last	Jan Vol.	Jan Last	Apr Vol.	Apr Last	Close
Alcoa	55	14	3¾	1	5¾	b	b	57½
Alcoa	60	47	1 9-16	21	3	a	a	57½
Alcoa	50	15	7¾	a	a	a	a	57½
Am Tel	55	187	4⅞	33	4½	18	4⅝	59¼
Am Tel	60	92	¾	135	1⅝	112	1⅞	59¼
Am Tel	50	31	9⅛	a	a	b	b	59¼
Atl R	80	5	21¾	12	22¼	b	b	101½
Atl R	90	39	11⅝	10	14¼	a	a	101½
Atl R	100	72	4⅝	67	7⅜	3	9½	101½
Avon	35	29	11	b	b	b	b	45¾
Avon	40	98	6¾	37	8⅛	b	b	45¾
Avon	45	315	3	106	4⅝	37	5½	45¾
Avon	50	309	1 1-16	105	2¼	34	3¼	45¾
BankAm	60	2	½	23	1 9-16	3	2⅝	54⅞
Beth S	35	2	6¾	b	b	b	b	41⅛
Beth S	40	65	2⅞	5	4	a	a	41⅛
Beth S	45	159	11-16	52	1 5-16	110	2 1-16	41⅛
Beth S	50	25	1-16	b	b	b	b	41⅛
Bruns	10	50	8¼	40	8½	b	b	18¼
Bruns	15	291	3¼	74	4	22	4⅝	18¼
Bruns	20	116	⅝	146	1 3-16	45	1⅝	18¼
Burl N	40	4	5⅞	1	7⅛	b	b	44½
Burl N	45	23	2⅛	14	3¼	6	4⅜	44½
Burl N	50	46	⅜	11	1 3-16	8	2¼	44½
Citicp	30	1	5⅛	a	a	a	a	34⅜
Citicp	35	66	1 9-16	35	2 9-16	38	3⅛	34⅜
Citicp	40	12	3-16	14	⅞	32	1½	34⅜
Delta	40	1	4	a	a	25	6	42¾
Delta	45	27	1 7-16	33	2⅝	45	3⅝	42¾
Dow Ch	45	458	2¼	53	3⅝	35	4⅝	44½
Dow Ch	50	598	⅝	64	1½	32	2¼	44½
Dow Ch	55	129	⅛	29	9-16	b	b	44½
Eas Kd	90	653	8¼	103	11½	34	12½	94¾
Eas Kd	110	1037	11-16	221	2½	56	4¼	94¾
Eas Kd	120	151	⅛	197	⅞	b	b	94¾
Eas Kd	100	1668	3⅛	218	6⅛	108	8¼	94¾
Exxon	45	93	9½	27	9¼	b	b	54⅛
Exxon	50	476	4⅝	104	4½	38	5⅝	54⅛
Exxon	55	271	1 3-16	96	2 1-16	38	2¾	54⅛
F N M	15	127	½	169	13-16	308	1⅛	14¼
F N M	20	26	1-16	a	a	a	a	14¼
Fluor	30	2	12⅞	4	13⅛	b	b	42⅞
Fluor	35	3	8¼	a	a	b	b	42⅞
Fluor	40	11	4½	21	6¼	5	7¼	42⅞
Fluor	45	108	1⅜	33	3⅜	a	a	42⅞
Ford	60	127	1¼	61	2 11-16	17	3⅝	56⅝
Ford	45	1	11⅞	b	b	b	b	56⅝
Ford	50	28	7⅜	7	8½	4	9¼	56⅝
G M	80	2	5-16	25	1	b	b	69⅝
G M	60	137	9⅛	6	10½	2	11¼	69⅝
G M	70	369	2¼	82	4	93	5	69⅝
Gen El	55	65	2¼	18	3⅝	b	b	55
Gen El	60	17	⅝	8	1⅝	15	2¾	55
Gen El	50	46	6	12	7⅛	a	a	55
Glf Wn	15	a	a	a	a	27	5¼	19⅝
Glf Wn	20	304	1	263	1⅝	82	2⅛	19⅝
GfWn O	16	52	4	46	4⅝	b	b	b
GfWn O	20	148	15-16	77	1 11-16	b	b	b
Gt Wst	15	2	3	26	3⅜	10	4	17¾
Gt Wst	20	47	7-16	91	13-16	22	1⅜	17¾
Halbtn	53⅜	2	10	b	b	b	b	62¼
Halbtn	55	b	b	3	9⅜	b	b	62¼
Halbtn	56⅝	8	7⅛	b	b	b	b	62¼
Halbtn	60	44	4½	26	6⅛	2	8	62¼
Halbtn	70	25	¾	19	2⅛	4	3	62¼
Homstk	30	56	3	20	4	37	5⅛	31⅝
Homstk	35	210	⅝	107	2	33	2 11-16	31⅝
Homstk	40	45	¼	76	13-16	12	1⅝	31⅝
Homstk	45	40	1-16	b	b	b	b	31⅝
I B M	240	80	39¾	a	a	b	b	274⅝
I B M	220	8	59½	b	b	b	b	274⅝
I B M	280	948	8⅝	181	15¼	92	20¼	274⅝
I B M	260	682	22½	20	28¾	30	33¾	274⅝
I N A	40	28	3	7	3⅞	5	4½	42¼
I N A	45	28	⅝	3	1⅜	3	1¾	42¼
I T T	30	326	1¾	124	2½	86	3⅛	31
I T T	20	1	10⅞	b	b	b	b	31
I T T	25	136	6	16	6½	26	6¾	31
In Har	30	49	1 7-16	71	2 5-16	43	2 15-16	30
In Har	25	65	5¼	10	5¾	6	6¼	30
In Min	35	163	1 1-16	31	1 15-16	115	2½	33⅞
In Min	40	75	⅛	107	½	85	⅞	33⅞
In Pap	80	a	a	41	1⅛	b	b	68
In Pap	60	33	8	a	a	a	a	68
In Pap	70	95	2¼	13	3¾	3	4¾	68
John J	80	a	a	1	9¾	a	a	86⅞
John J	90	40	1⅞	a	a	a	a	86⅞
John J	100	a	a	6	⅞	b	b	86⅞
Kenn C	30	11	4⅞	32	5⅛	31	6	33½
Kenn C	35	187	1¼	61	2⅞	13	3¼	33½
Kerr M	80	375	¾	99	2¾	5	3¾	72¾
Kerr M	60	51	13⅛	a	a	b	b	72¾
Kerr M	70	186	4⅛	87	7	3	8¼	72¾
Kresge	30	35	6⅜	b	b	b	b	36½
Kresge	35	35	2 9-16	b	b	1	3¾	36½
Kresge	40	58	½	16	1⅜	9	2 3-16	36½
Loews	30	84	7-16	4	1⅛	21	1¾	27
Loews	20	4	7⅛	b	b	b	b	27
Loews	25	11	2 11-16	5	3⅝	5	4	27
M M M	60	43	2⅝	5	4⅜	3	5⅜	59¼
M M M	70	16	⅛	64	1⅛	2	1⅝	59¼
M M M	50	14	10⅛	2	11½	b	b	59¼
Mc Don	60	402	1½	68	2⅞	27	4⅛	55
Mc Don	70	37	⅛	49	¾	b	b	55
Mc Don	50	75	6½	16	8	2	9⅛	55
Merck	80	28	¾	7	2⅛	a	a	71⅞
Merck	70	40	4⅝	27	6⅞	3	7½	71⅞
Monsan	80	98	8¾	9	10	2	12⅝	86⅞
Monsan	90	1732	13-16	22	5	21	6½	86⅞
Monsan	100	194	7-16	98	1 11-16	b	b	86⅞
N C R	30	7	4⅝	a	a	a	a	33¾
N C R	25	2	8¼	1	9½	b	b	33¾
N C R	35	66	1⅝	24	2 11-16	4	3½	33¾
Nw Air	30	33	4½	4	5¼	a	a	33¼
Nw Air	25	6	8⅝	2	9⅝	b	b	33¼
Nw Air	35	47	1⅜	23	2⅞	3	3¼	33¼
Pennz	30	81	2⅝	59	3⅜	3	4⅞	31¼
Pennz	35	47	9-16	58	1⅜	12	2⅛	31¼
Pennz	20	26	11⅝	b	b	b	b	31¼
Pennz	25	7	6¾	4	7	b	b	31¼
Pepsi	80	16	4⅜	8	6¾	a	a	81⅝
Pepsi	70	3	12¼	a	a	a	a	81⅝
Polar	30	227	9⅝	21	10¾	b	b	39
Polar	35	658	5½	107	7⅞	36	8⅝	39
Polar	40	1158	2⅝	253	4	144	5¼	39
R C A	30	348	⅞	159	1¾	60	2½	27¾
R C A	20	13	8	b	b	b	b	27¾
R C A	25	166	3¾	81	4½	33	5⅛	27¾
Sears	80	22	⅛	118	9-16	b	b	63⅝
Sears	60	95	5½	24	7¾	16	8½	63⅝
Sears	70	333	1⅛	50	2½	25	3⅝	63⅝
Sperry	40	7	7⅛	b	b	b	b	47
Sperry	45	80	3⅜	31	5⅝	a	a	47
Sperry	50	49	1¼	11	2 9-16	6	3⅝	47
SynZoe	35	457	⅜	622	1	b	b	b
SynZoe	30	888	1½	224	2⅝	b	b	b
SynZoe	25	104	4⅝	63	5⅜	b	b	b
Syntex	30	564	1 1-16	408	2⅛	101	3⅛	27¾
Syntex	25	136	3¾	107	4½	30	5⅞	27¾
Tesoro	15	224	13-16	198	1 7-16	93	1¾	15⅛
Tesoro	20	134	⅛	47	¼	83	9-16	15⅛
Tex In	110	74	11⅝	2	14⅝	b	b	118⅞
Tex In	120	74	5½	3	9½	a	a	118⅞
Tex In	100	1	20¼	b	b	b	b	118⅞
Tex In	130	63	2⅛	7	5	a	a	118⅞
Upjohn	35	74	8⅛	10	9	b	b	43¼
Upjohn	40	253	4⅛	75	5½	7	6½	43¼
Upjohn	45	559	1½	65	2⅝	42	3½	43¼
Upjohn	50	35	¼	b	b	b	b	43¼
Weyerh	40	1	3¼	11	4⅛	a	a	42
Weyerh	45	62	¾	28	1¾	2	2½	42
Weyerh	50	2	3-16	22	9-16	a	a	42
Xerox	60	691	5⅝	79	7⅝	38	9⅛	63⅝
Xerox	70	784	1⅜	235	3⅛	97	4¼	63⅝
Xerox	50	209	13⅞	52	15⅝	b	b	63⅝

Total volume 53,348 Open interest 1,293,323
a-Not traded. b-No option offered.
Sales in 100s. ast is premium (purchase price).

American Exchange Options

Option & price		Aug Vol.	Aug Last	Nov Vol.	Nov Last	Feb Vol.	Feb Last	Close
A M F	20	75	5-16	127	1⅛	53	1 11-16	20¼
A M F	25	1	1-16	60	¼	15	9-16	20¼
A S A	30	4	1-16	56	3-16	b	b	17⅛
A S A	35	a	a	30	⅛	b	b	17⅛
A S A	20	254	⅛	251	⅞	268	1½	17⅛
A S A	25	31	1-16	33	¼	153	11-16	17⅛
A S A	15	b	b	111	3⅛	101	3⅝	17⅛
Avnet	15	24	5	6	5½	a	a	20⅛
Avnet	20	125	½	101	1¾	63	2 7-16	20⅛
Cal O	46⅝	3	14⅛	b	b	b	b	b
Cal O	53¾	17	7⅛	1	8¼	b	b	b
Cal O	60	54	1⅜	10	3⅝	6	4⅞	b
Cal	65	b	b	9	1⅛	7	2 7-16	60⅝
Con Ed	15	a	a	a	a	6	4	18⅝
Con Ed	20	a	a	22	5-16	131	⅝	18⅝
Dr Pep	15	85	1⅜	12	2¼	1	2¾	16½
Dr Pep	20	2	1-16	35	⅜	41	⅞	16½
El Pas	10	a	a	1	5	10	4⅞	15
El Pas	15	98	3-16	211	⅝	82	1	15
Fleetw	15	55	1½	57	2⅝	7	3	16⅛
Fleetw	20	17	1-16	44	9-16	27	1	16⅛
Grace	30	40	1-16	63	½	47	1	27
Grace	25	25	2⅜	11	2 13-16	17	3⅛	27
La Pac	10	b	b	18	4⅛	1	4½	13⅝
La Pac	14¾	83	1-16	1	11-16	15	1 3-16	13⅝
La Pac	15	b	b	20	11-16	21	1	13⅝
La Pac	19⅝	a	a	6	⅛	2	⅜	13⅝
N Dist	30	a	a	5	⅜	2	⅝	26⅝
N Dist	25	106	1 7-16	42	2	18	2 1-16	26⅝
Nort S	20	45	⅜	29	1⅝	8	2	20⅛
Nort S	25	a	a	25	5-16	b	b	20⅛
Penney	60	a	a	1	7-16	11	1	48⅝
Penney	45	12	3¾	b	b	b	b	48⅝
Penney	50	44	7-16	24	2½	47	4⅛	48⅝
Phil P	60	67	1½	18	2 11-16	2	4⅜	59⅜
Phil P	50	5	9⅝	15	10⅜	a	a	59⅜
Phil P	70	a	a	10	5-16	8	1 1-16	59⅜
Searle	15	897	1-16	328	9-16	513	15-16	13⅝
Searle	20	8	1-16	144	⅛	19	¼	13⅝
Simp P	10	15	4	2	4⅜	4	4⅝	14⅛
Simp P	15	175	⅛	107	⅞	46	1¼	14⅛
Simp P	20	2	1-16	40	3-16	3	⅜	14⅛
Simp P	25	a	a	2	1-16	b	b	14⅛
Sterlg	15	7	2⅞	4	3⅛	18	3½	17⅞
Sterlg	20	a	a	42	5-16	6	⅞	17⅞
Tennco	30	104	3⅜	121	4	94	4½	34⅛
Tennco	25	21	8¼	a	a	a	a	34⅛
Tennco	35	b	b	194	1	49	1 7-16	34⅛
Tiger	15	106	1	52	1⅞	37	2½	15⅞
Tiger	20	a	a	67	⅛	28	¾	15⅞
Zenith	30	276	3⅞	2	4¼	10	6	33⅝
Zenith	35	105	5-16	67	1 11-16	11	2⅝	33⅝
Zenith	40	a	a	64	7-16	b	b	33⅝
Zenith	25	67	8¾	b	b	b	b	33⅝

Option & price		Oct Vol.	Oct Last	Jan Vol.	Jan Last	Apr Vol.	Apr Last	Close
Aetna	35	574	7-16	75	15-16	36	1½	31¼
Aetna	30	232	2¼	60	3⅛	37	4⅛	31¼
Aetna	25	72	6½	10	6⅝	20	7	31¼
Am Cya	30	32	¼	22	⅞	7	⅞	26½
Am Cya	20	a	a	10	6½	b	b	26½
Am Cya	25	74	1⅜	64	2 5-16	31	2¾	26½
Am Hom	30	a	a	8	5	a	a	33⅝
Am Hom	35	47	15-16	41	1-16	57	2⅝	33⅞
Am Hom	40	5	3-16	a	a	1	⅜	33⅝
Asarco	15	75	2⅞	a	a	2	3⅛	17⅛
Asarco	20	19	5-16	4	13-16	9	1 3-16	17⅛
Beat F	25	19	2 1-16	2	2 11-16	5	3⅛	27
Beat F	30	31	¼	2	½	a	a	27
Burrgh	110	46	¾	32	2⅝	40	4	95⅛
Burrgh	90	86	8½	15	11¼	a	a	95⅛
Burrgh	100	285	3¼	20	5¼	a	a	95⅛
C Tel	10	a	a	11	3⅞	a	a	14
C Tel	15	78	⅛	104	7-16	33	9-16	14
Chase	30	68	1	48	1⅝	15	2⅛	29⅛
Chase	25	1	4⅝	a	a	b	b	29⅛
Deere	60	65	7⅛	5	8¼	5	9½	66⅛
Deere	70	36	1¾	3	3½	2	4⅝	66⅛
Deere	50	1	16	b	b	b	b	66⅛
Dig Eq	160	117	15½	27	20½	30	26	166½
Dig Eq	170	17	9½	41	14¾	63	19	166½
Dig Eq	150	37	22¾	11	27½	b	b	166½
Dig Eq	180	247	4⅝	53	10⅛	151	14¼	166½
Disney	60	227	⅝	115	1 15-16	37	3	50⅜
Disney	50	203	3⅝	69	5⅝	59	7	50⅜
Du Pnt	160	39	⅛	46	1¾	b	b	135¾
Du Pnt	140	122	4⅝	95	8¼	b	b	135¾
du Pnt	140	b	b	b	b	6	11	135¾
Du Pnt	150	135	1 7-16	53	4¼	b	b	135¾
duPnt	130	b	b	56	13¼	b	b	135¾
du Pnt	130	b	b	b	b	1	15¾	135¾
Du Pnt	130	22	9¾	b	b	b	b	135¾
Fst Ch	15	58	⅞	6	1 7-16	22	1⅞	14¾
Fst Ch	20	a	a	5	5-16	30	½	14¾
G Tel	20	201	⅛	82	11-16	98	1	28½
G Tel	25	125	3⅛	56	3½	a	a	28½
Gillet	30	5	2 13-16	a	a	2	4½	31⅝
Gillet	35	2	7-16	32	1⅛	5	1¾	31⅝
Goodyr	20	18	2 11-16	14	2⅞	5	3¼	22⅝
Goodyr	25	46	5-16	34	⅞	29	1 5-16	22⅝
Greyhd	15	138	½	24	15-16	57	1¼	14¾
Greyhd	20	50	1-16	75	3-16	19	5-16	14¾
Gulf O	25	82	2½	5	2 13-16	4	3⅛	26¾
Gulf O	30	25	3-16	37	7-16	5	¾	26¾
H F C	15	10	3¾	a	a	3	4¼	18⅝
H F C	20	149	7-16	72	13-16	70	1 3-16	18⅝
Hercul	30	6	1⅝	3	2⅞	3	3⅜	29⅞
Hercul	35	13	5-16	8	⅝	5	1⅝	29⅞
Lilly	60	9	½	a	a	1	2⅝	53⅞
Lilly	45	8	9⅛	a	a	b	b	53⅞
Lilly	50	5	4⅞	6	6	1	7⅛	53⅞
Merril	30	252	7-16	158	1 3-16	102	1 11-16	25
Merril	35	26	3-16	b	b	b	b	25
Merril	15	1	9⅞	b	b	b	b	25
Merril	20	94	5½	18	5¾	b	b	25
Merril	25	172	1⅛	125	2⅛	87	3½	25
Mesa P	30	46	1	12	2 3-16	56	3⅛	27¾
Mesa P	20	a	a	1	9	b	b	27¾
Mesa P	25	70	3⅝	11	5⅛	20	5⅞	27¾
Motrla	60	57	1¼	a	a	a	a	54⅞
Motrla	50	19	5⅞	3	7¾	1	9	54⅞
Pfizer	30	75	9-16	29	1⅛	22	1⅞	27¾
Pfizer	25	4	3⅜	a	a	a	a	27¾
Ph Mor	60	5	5-16	15	1 1-16	4	2 1-16	52½
Ph Mor	50	15	4¼	4	5⅝	15	6⅛	52½
Phelps	40	213	1½	40	3	a	a	40⅞
Phelps	45	111	7-16	16	1	a	a	40⅞
Proc G	90	26	5⅝	b	b	b	b	93¼
Proc G	80	2	14⅞	1	15¼	b	b	93¼
Proc G	90	b	b	5	7⅛	a	a	93¼
Proc G	100	48	1⅛	19	2¾	2	3⅞	93¼
Rite A	15	21	2⅝	23	3¼	a	a	17
Rite A	20	82	⅜	45	1	6	1 5-16	17
St Cal	30	12	8	a	a	b	b	38¼
St Cal	35	77	3⅛	10	3⅞	3	4	38¼
St Cal	40	22	½	49	1 1-16	40	1½	38¼
T R W	35	22	2⅞	7	3⅜	a	a	36⅞
T R W	40	8	11-16	8	1¾	a	a	36⅞
Tandy	30	49	4	38	5⅛	42	6¼	32⅝
Tandy	35	139	1 9-16	68	2 15-16	32	3¾	32⅝
Tandy	40	73	⅜	51	1 5-16	18	2	32⅝
Tandy	45	23	3-16	15	½	b	b	32⅝
Tandy	50	6	1-16	b	b	b	b	32⅝
Texaco	30	70	⅛	93	⅝	28	13-16	27⅞
Texaco	25	73	2 15-16	22	3¼	24	3⅝	27⅞
U Carb	80	22	1-16	a	a	b	b	63¾
U Carb	60	108	5⅝	7	7¼	1	8¼	63¾
U Carb	70	46	13-16	17	2⅛	16	3⅛	63¾
U S St	50	20	3⅛	21	4⅞	15	6⅛	b
U S StO	53⅝	42	1⅝	5	3¼	b	b	52
U S St	55	38	1	16	2¼	2	3⅛	b
U S StO	60	1	⅛	11	15-16	b	b	52
Wesing	10	10	6½	b	b	b	b	16⅛
Wesing	15	93	2⅛	35	2 11-16	82	3⅛	16⅛
Wesing	20	86	3-16	104	9-16	61	⅞	16⅛
Wrn Lm	30	1	4⅝	a	a	a	a	34⅛
Wrn Lm	35	14	1⅛	8	2⅛	8	3¼	34⅛

Total volume 18,633 Open interest 825,964
a-Not traded. b-No option offered.
Sales in 100s. ast is premium (purchase price).

Currency Rates

August 6, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.70	4.8278	106.18*	54.17*	32.31y	—	6.8710*	108.65*	44.20*
Brussels (c)	39.34	70.22	15.4505	7.8745	4.70*	14.54	—	15.82	6.4325
Frankfurt	2.5395	4.5394	—	50.96*	3.040x	94.13*	6.478*	102.38*	41.60*
London (z)	1.7895	—	4.5455	8.9010	—	4.83	70.23	4.4456	10.9150
Milan	835.75	1494.50	336.69	167.59	—	309.76	21.2790	338.55	136.93
Paris	4.93	8.9150	196.200*	—	5.97x	184.550*	12.6925*	201.050*	81.600*
Zurich	2.4795	4.4345	97.66*	49.73*	0.2966*	91.73*	6.32*	—	40.75*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.1110; Escudo: 31.225; Israeli £: 8.12; Peseta: 68.65; Schilling: 18.04; Sw. krona: 4.43475; Yen: 292.95; Belgian financial franc: 40.40; Canadian $: 1.01075; Hong Kong $: 4.90875.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

DM Bonds

(Average Prices)

Australia 7-87	97	
Australia 9-83	105½	
Austria 8½-87	102¼	
B.F. Comm. Ext. 8¼-83	102	
City of Bergen 8¾-85	102¾	
British Gas 6¾-84	93.60	
C F P 8½-85	101.40	
Csse Nat. Autor. 9½-82	105.40	
Csse Nat. Telco. 8¾-82	103	
Copenhagen 7¾-86	99¼	
Courtaulds 7¾-86	97	
Courtaulds 6½-87	83	
Denmark 8¼-83	102½	
Daimler-Benz Fin. 8-85	103.90	
E I B 7¾-86	98¾	
E I B 8-80	102¾	
Estel 8½-85	103¼	
Eurofima 8-83	101.90	
Europarat 7-88	91	
Finland 7-87	90¾	
Forsmarks 8¼-83	101	
I C I Int. Fin. 6½-83	90	
I C I Int. Fin. 8½-82	102.35	
Ind. Hyp. Finn. 9-84	102¾	
Int. Am. Dev. Bk 8½-85	101¼	
Johannesburg 8-86	75	
K H D Fin. Hold. 6¾-87	88.60	
K L M Int. 8½-85	102	
Montanunion 6½-88	89.95	
Montanunion 8-83	101.45	
Newfoundland 6¾-88	86¾	
New Zealand 7-87	94¼	
Norsk Hydro 8-87	104¼	
Norway 8¼-80	103.80	
Oester. Donaukw. 6¾-88	91¼	
Oester. Donaukw. 8¼-85	101¼	
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	90¾	
Philip Morris 6¾-87	96½	
Philips 8¾-82	105¾	
Post-Och Kred.Bk 8½-88	102.10	
Prov Quebec 6½-87	90.00	
Sth Afr. Railw. 9½-80	96	
Sveriges Inv. Bk. 8¼-83	103¼	
Tenneco 7¾-86	101	
Sanko Steamship 8½-80	101¾	
Unilever 8½-87	104½	
Voest-Alpine 8¼-85	101.40	
Worldbank 6¾-87	91.15	
Worldbank 8-82	101¾	
Worldbank 8¼-83	102	
Units of Account DM Basis		
Australia 8-86	108½	110
OBCA 5 3/4-86	99	100¼
CFE 6 1/2-85	95	96½
Comm. Urb. 8-86	107	108½
C.C.A. 8-86	110	111½
Cred. Nat. 8-86	107½	109
Denmark 8-86	111½	113
E.S.B (Irl.) 8 1/4-86	108	109½
Escom 8 1/4-86	95½	97
Manitoba 7-89	103	105
Nancy 8-86	108	109½
Norges 7 3/4-86	105	106½
Reed 6 3/4-83	106	108
S.D.R. 8-86	107	108½
S Africa 8 3/4-82	98½	100
Watney 7-84	102½	104
Apel 9 1/2-85	101	102
Cofiroute 8-89	98	99
Cop City 8¾-86	96½	97¼
Cop City 9 1/4-85	99½	100½
C.C.A. 9¼-85	98¼	99¼
Cop. Tel. 9 1/2-85	101½	102½
Enso 9 1/4-84	96¾	99¾
G.I.S. 9 3/4-83	100⅛	101⅛
Helsinki 10-83	101¼	102¼
Iceland 8 1/2-88	92¼	93¼
Iceland 9 1/4-83	98¾	99¾
Imatran 9 3/4-85	100	101
Ind. M. Bk. F. 9 1/2-83	98½	100½
Ireland 9 1/4-82	99¾	100¾
Ireland 9 3/4-84	100½	101½
Manitoba 9 1/4-85	100½	101½
Oslo 8 7/8-92	95¼	96¼
Oslo 9 1/4-85	99½	100½
Pechiney 8 3/4-89	94	95
S.D.R. 9 1/2-87	101¼	102¼
S.D.R. 9 1/4-85	99½	100½
St. Oil Ind. 8-88	92	93
Swed. State 9 1/4-85	100¼	101¼
European Currency Units*		
S. Africa 8-86	67	69
CECA 8-85	98½	99½
E N E L 7½-86	84	86
Eurofima 7¾-81	98½	100
Interfrigo 7½-86	92	93½
* For trading in DM.		
French Francs		
Air Liquide 8¼-81	89½	90½
BASF 7½-87	74	76
CNT 7½-87	81½	82½
EIB 7¾-81	88	89
Gervais 8-87	65½	67½
New Zeal. 7½-87	72½	73½
Oslo 7½-87	72	73
Petrol BP 7-80	94	95
Qu. Prov. 7½-87	73½	74½
Renault 7¼-87	71½	72¼
Rhône-Poulenc 7½-87	72	73
Roussel 7-79	95½	96½
Ug. Kuhlmann 8-78	95	96
World Bank 7½-87	73¼	74¼
Charbonnages 10½-82	99½	100½
Charbonnages 10-80	99	100
Guilders		
ABN 9½-79	99½	100½
AMRO 9½-79	100½	101½
Arbed 6¼-80	91	92
BP 6-79	93½	94½
Cons. Foods 6½-80	92	93
Eurofima 5¾-79	92¼	93¼
EIB 9½-79	99½	100½
Govett 6½-79	95¼	96¼
Holl. Inns 6½-79	90½	91½
KLM 6-79	94	95
Ned. Gas Un. 9¾-79	99½	100½
New Zealand 6¼-79	95	96
Philips 6-79	94	95
Sperry 6½-79	94	95
Sp Brands 6½-79	93¾	94¾
Luxembourg Francs		
Asian Bank 8¾-87	79⅝	80⅝
EIB 7-86	83	85
Burmah 7-86	52	54
Cons. Eur. 7-87	78	80
Denmark 6¾-87	75	77
Gr. Met. Hot 6¾-87	56	58
Finland 7-87	78	80
ISB 6½-87	71	73
Oslo 6¾-87	75	77
Reed 6¾-87	57	59
Slater 7½-87	52	54
Canadian Dollars		
Campac 9¼-83	97¼	97¾
Ford 9½-83	99½	99¾
GMAC 9¼-83	100¼	100¾
Hudson Bay 10¼-81	102	102½
Manitoba 9¼-85	97½	97¾
Royal Canada 9½-88	101½	102½
Roynat 9½-80	99½	100
Texasgulf 10-88	100	100½
Toronto Dominion 9-89	98¾	99¼
Union Carbide 9¾-86	100⅝	101

New York Bond Sales

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
ATO cv4⅝s87	133	59⅛	58¼	58½	— ½
AlleghL cv4s81	18	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	+ ⅜
AlldSt cv4½s92	9	102	101⅞	102	—5
Alcoa cv5¼s91	252	108¾	106⅞	108¾	+1¾
AmForP 4.8s87	130	68	67⅝	68	
AAir cv4¼s92	187	55	54	54½	+ ½
AMFd cv4¼s81	17	85	83½	85½	— ⅛
AT&T 4⅜s85	219	79¾	77⅞	79	+ ⅞
ATT 8.80s2005	539	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛	+ ⅛
Armour 5s84	20	84¼	84⅛	84½	
AtchT&SF 4s95	7	58½	58	58½	+ ⅞
B&O cv4½s10f	14	53	52½	52½	— ½
BethStl 9s2000	9	104⅛	103	104⅛	+1⅛
Bruns cv4½s81	7	83¾	83¾	83¾	+1¼
CanPac 4sperp	49	45¾	44½	45¾	— ⅛
Celanes cv4s90	27	67½	66⅛	66⅝	+ ½
ChasB cv4⅞s93	72	68½	67¾	67¾	— ¾
CMSIPP 5s55f	22	14½	14⅝	14½	
Citicp cv5¾s00	362	101¾	100⅛	100⅞	— ¾
ConEd 9⅝2000	74	95⅞	94	95⅞	+2⅛
ConAir cv3½s92	171	48	46½	47¾	+2½
ConIlCp 5.85s89	98	99⅞	99¾	99¾	— ⅛
CraneCo 8s85	129	93	92	93	+ ½
CrocN 6.35s94	248	99⅞	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
duPont 8s87	119	102⅝	101⅝	102½	+ ½
EastAL cv5s92	110	51⅛	50¾	51	— ¼
Evans cv6½s94	121	80	79½	79¾	+ ¼
Fedders cv5s96	30	53½	52¼	52¼	— ¾
FlaECst 5s2011	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	
FordCr cv4⅞s96	88	77⅝	76	76	
GnElCr 8¼s86	42	101¼	100⅞	100¾	— ½
Genins cv4½s85	11	76	75½	76	
Geninst cv5s92	8	59¼	59¼	59¼	
GnMotAcc 5s77	168	99⅞	97⅞	98½	+ ⅛
GnMotAcc 5s80	72	91¼	90⅞	91¼	+ ⅛
GnMotAcc 8s93	71	95⅞	95¼	95⅛	—1⅛
GnTlEl cv5s92	110	71	69¾	71	+1¼
Goodyr 8.60s95	10	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ⅛
Grace cv6½s96	290	97	95¼	95¼	+ ⅛
Granit cv4s94	25	76½	76½	76½	
Grolier 9½s91	75	64⅞	64	64¾	
GuardMf 7½79	200	46	43½	45¼	+1¾
GlfWn cv5½s93	474	100⅝	97¼	100½	+2⅛
GulfMO 5s56f	12	44½	44¼	44¼	
Hercin cv6½s99	61	103¼	103	103½	— ⅛
Heubn cv4½97	89	88½	87⅞	88	
HiltnH cv5¼s95	52	79	76	79	+3
InfMin cv4s91	112	92½	89	89½	—3⅝
IntPap 8.85s95	58	102	102	102	+2
IntTT cv8¾s00	648	124	121	123	+2½
IteICp cv7s95	74	88½	86¾	86¾	—1⅝
LTVCp 5½s76	2	98 9-32	98 9-32	98 9-32	
LTVCp 5s88	225	54⅛	54⅛	54⅝	+ ½
Litton cv3½s87	53	57	55¾	56⅞	+ ⅛
Lockh cv4½s92	246	43	42½	43	+ ½
Loews 6⅞s93	468	69⅞	68⅛	69	+ ⅞
MGIC cv5s93	133	61	58	60⅛	+3
Marcor 6½s88	193	83⅞	82¾	83	
McCror 7⅝s95	135	55½	54¼	54½	— ¾
McDD cv4¾s91	35	84½	82⅜	84½	+2
MellonNat 6s89	142	99¾	99¾	99¾	
MKT Inc5½33f	91	11	9¾	10	+ ⅞
MoPa 4½s2085	110	50	48⅞	50	+1½
MoPac 5s2045f	71	47	46¾	46½	— ⅛
MohkD cv5½94	1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅜
NCashR cv6s95	142	81	80	80¾	+ ½
NDist cv4¾92	139	105	101	105	+6⅝
vINYNH 4½22f	261	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
OccidP cv7½96	434	104	101	102½	— ½
PAAcv 4½s84	50	62	60	61¾	+1½
PAAcv 4½s86	50	54¼	53⅜	54¼	+ ⅞
PennDx cv5s82	37	73	73	73	
[illegible]					
[illegible]					
RCAcv 4½s92	284	70½	68¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reeves cv4s91	1	86	86	[illegible]	[illegible]
RoyM cv4½s91	241	77½	73	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockin cv4½91	17	70	69	[illegible]	[illegible]
SLSF 5s2006f	32	51¾	51¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
SFeInt cv6½s01	73	123½	121	[illegible]	[illegible]
SearsR 4¾s83	126	86¼	85⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
SearsR 7¾s85	308	99⅝	99½	[illegible]	[illegible]
SeatraL cv6s94	275	51¾	51	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sinclr cv4⅜s86	12	152	152	[illegible]	[illegible]
SoCalE cv3⅞s	80 61	83¼	82¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
StOilIn 6.40s89	871	100⅛	99¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steven cv4s90	5	75⅞	75⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
Storer cv4½s86	16	76	74⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledy 10s04	244	98⅝	97⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
TenCp cv6½s92	611	117½	114	[illegible]	[illegible]
TVA 8.05s99	101	97⅞	97	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco 7¾s2001	79	95	94	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA 6½s78f	244	97	95⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
UVInd cv5¾s93	105	83⅞	82½	[illegible]	[illegible]
UnPac 8¾s85	19	105	103	[illegible]	[illegible]
UAirL cv4½s92	53	55½	54½	[illegible]	[illegible]
UnMrch cv4s90	66	59⅛	59	[illegible]	[illegible]
USSteel 4⅝s96	184	68½	67¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
UnTec cv5¾s97	154	107	105	[illegible]	[illegible]
UnTech 9s85	40	104	103½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WUCp cv5¼s97	95	52	51½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WestgEl 8⅝s95	99	97¼	96½	[illegible]	[illegible]
WhltCn cv5½s92	143	89⅞	88	[illegible]	[illegible]
Womet cv5¼s94	32	90⅛	89	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox cv6s95	402	101	98¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austr 5¼s80n	13	95	95	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chile 3s93f	2	90½	90½	[illegible]	[illegible]

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Asked
Aug. 12, 1976	5.24	[illegible]
Aug. 19	5.22	[illegible]
Aug. 24	5.21	[illegible]
Aug. 26	5.19	[illegible]
Sep. 2	5.11	[illegible]
Sep. 9	5.11	[illegible]
Sep. 16	5.11	[illegible]
Sep. 21	5.11	[illegible]
Sep. 23	5.11	[illegible]
Sep. 30	5.11	[illegible]
Oct. 7	5.14	[illegible]
Oct. 14	5.19	[illegible]
Oct. 19	5.13	[illegible]
Oct. 21	5.13	[illegible]
Oct. 28	5.18	[illegible]
Nov. 4	5.18	[illegible]
Nov. 11	5.21	[illegible]
Nov. 15	5.24	[illegible]
Nov. 18	5.23	[illegible]
Nov. 26	5.25	[illegible]
Dec. 2	5.27	[illegible]
Dec. 9	5.28	[illegible]
Dec. 14	5.29	[illegible]
Dec. 16	5.29	[illegible]
Dec. 23	5.30	[illegible]
Dec. 30	5.32	[illegible]
Jan. 6, 1977	5.40	[illegible]
Jan. 11	5.42	[illegible]
Jan. 13	5.42	[illegible]
Jan. 20	5.43	[illegible]
Jan. 27	5.44	[illegible]
Feb. 3	5.41	[illegible]
Feb. 3	5.50	[illegible]
Mar. 8	5.55	[illegible]
Apr. 5	5.60	[illegible]
May 3	5.64	[illegible]
May 31	5.66	[illegible]
Jun. 28	5.68	[illegible]
July 26	5.65	[illegible]

NYSE Averages

Week Ended Aug. 6, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
Indust.	62.09	61.27	61.52	+0.03
Transp.	41.72	41.23	41.31	—0.26
Utils.	37.48	36.84	37.48	+0.85
Finance	54.85	53.96	54.39	+0.31
Composite	55.86	55.09	55.46	+0.24
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indus.	117.83	114.03	116.30	+0.24
20 Transp.	15.01	14.64	14.81	+0.01
40 Utils.	48.80	47.44	48.66	+1.02
40 Finance	12.15	11.83	11.98	+0.06
500 Stocks	105.18	102.64	103.79	+0.36
Dow Jones				
30 Indust.	998.76	977.43	986.00	+1.36
20 Transp.	225.50	219.55	222.52	+0.98
15 Utils.	93.81	91.39	93.56	+2.01
65 Comb.	313.40	306.12	309.87	+1.60

Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended Aug. 6, 1976

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chge
Dow	1,252,400	47½	43⅝	44½	—2½
Chrysler	1,033,800	22⅜	20¾	21⅝	...
NatSemicn	969,600	37	32¼	35⅜	+1½
AmTel&Tel	951,700	59⅝	57¾	59¼	+1⅞
IntTelTel	909,500	31⅛	30	31	+1⅛
Exxon	806,600	55	52⅝	54¾	+1⅛
TexacoInc	740,600	27⅞	26⅝	27⅞	+ ⅝
TransamCp	703,700	12¾	11⅝	12½	+ ⅞
XeroxCp	680,000	64¼	60⅛	63⅝	+2⅞
AetnaLfeC	644,800	32¼	30⅛	31¼	+1¼
GenTel&Tel	585,300	28⅝	26⅞	28½	—1⅝
GenMotors	550,500	70⅛	67⅞	69⅝	+1¼
Travelers	549,000	36⅛	34⅞	35⅞	+1⅛
AmAirlin	540,300	16	15	15¼	— ⅛
EastKodak	534,300	98⅛	93	94⅞	— ⅜
IntPaper	503,400	69⅞	67⅝	68	— ⅜
ScottPaper	495,800	19½	18⅞	19	— ⅜
RCA	492,300	28½	27¼	27⅞	— ⅜
Boeing	489,800	43½	39¼	42	+2½
MGIC Inv	488,300	15⅞	14⅛	15⅞	—1⅝

Issues traded in: 2,084.
Advances: 1,068; declines: 732; unchanged: 284.
New highs: 155; new lows: 59.

Volume

This week	83,475,590 shares
Previous week	73,295,470 shares
1975 same week	86,372,110 shares
1976 to date	2,404,154,687 shares
1975 to date	3,198,229,160 shares
1974 to date	2,066,761,510 shares

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading)

	Bid
Bankamerica	[illegible]
Baybanks	23
Cleveland Trust Co.	44
Detroit Bank Corporation	53
Fidelcor Inc.	21
First Md. Bncp.	22
First Nat Cinn.	29
Girard Company	30
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phi	21
Lincoln First Banks	19
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	56
Nat. City Corporation	37
New England Merch. Boston	10
Philadelphia Nat. Corp.	26
Pitts. Nat. Corporation	37
Prov. Nat. Corporation	20
Secur. Pac. Corporation	22
Shawmut Ass. Boston	22
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	32
U.S. Trust New York	23
Un Va. Bankshares	16
Virginia Nat. Bnksh.	17

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended Aug. 6, 1976

	Sales	High	Low	Last
ChampHo	377,000	4½	4⅛	[illegible]
SyntexCorp	223,500	29⅝	26¾	[illegible]
KaiserInd	213,600	15⅞	15⅛	[illegible]
Dataprod	165,300	14⅝	13⅛	[illegible]
VaroInc	155,600	11⅛	9⅞	[illegible]
PresleyCo	104,500	12⅞	11⅛	[illegible]
RelGrp wt	92,500	1⅞	1⅝	[illegible]
EdgingtOil	90,400	38⅞	36¼	[illegible]
HoustOil M	86,500	56½	53⅝	[illegible]
BoxValley	75,200	28¼	26⅛	[illegible]

Volume: 8,584,595 shares.
Year to date: 438,950,235 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,165.
Advances 439; declines 46[illegible]; unchanged: 264.
New highs: 47; new lows: 37.

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Euromarket

ued from Page 7)

i per cent. Both issues ate placements. ıblic market, Denmark 00 million DM of six- carrying a coupon of . This is in addition to ion DM that Denmark ed domestically.

stor Hesitation

ntly priced DM issues done well, however. e Spanish highway ld 70 million DM of notes with a coupon cent at a price of ing investor hesitation ish paper, the notes ıld.

vertible for Mitsubishi ared little better. Its DM of eight-year con- arrying a coupon of cent were priced at ago but finished the bid-98 asked.

on for the disenchant- this issue is the way price was run up in r to the pricing of the convertible was an- n July 16, when Mit- emical was trading at the period through Aug. e final terms were set nd, the price of the to 157 yen, or 6.8 per le the overall stock- average dropped 1.5 per.

tely after the pricing ıd, the stock began to lling 2.5 per cent to 153 while the overall stock ıed 1.7 per cent.

onversion Price

he final terms on the e set, the stock was ; 157 yen and the con- rice was set at 165.50 141-per-cent premium. the lower end of the r-cent premium initial- ly indicated to take into account the rise in the stock's price, man- agers of the bond said.

However, the conversion price was 12.6 per cent over where the stock was when the issue was announced.

For the bankers involved in the issue—Deutsche Bank and Yamaichi—the ups and downs of the Tokyo price were just a coincidence.

Some bankers, not part of the syndicate, chuckled and called it "the Japanese game." Other bankers, however, are angry about what appears to be manipulation of the stock price to the detri- ment of Eurobond investors. The shares of Komatsu did a similar up and down during that com- pany's recent DM convertible of- fering.

The normal trend during a convertible offering would be for the stock price to decline as the convertible represents future dilu- tion of the equity. While there have been exceptions to this pat- tern, the fact that Komatsu and Mitsubishi performed exactly the same way, one after the other, is leading bankers to suspect hanky-panky somewhere along the line.

The only other issue priced last week was International Standard Electric's $Can. 50 million, which was increased from $Can. 40 mil- lion. The issue was evenly divid- ed between six-year, 9 1/2-per- cent notes, and 10-year, 10-per- cent bonds.

Both elements were priced at par and both finished the week at 98 3/4-99, up from the initial quote of 98-98 1/2. The weak performance led most bankers to criticize Kuhn Loeb's decision to increase the size of the offering.

International Issues

(7-15 years)

Aug. 4: 8.71% July 28: 8.81%

Industrials

(5-7 years)

Aug. 4: 7.02% July 28: 7.02%

Industrials

(7-15 years)

Aug. 4: 8.63% July 28: 8.63%

Market Turnover

	Aug. 6	July 30
Cedel:	$435.3 mil.	$319.4 mil.
Euroclear:	$729.2 mil.	$657.2 mil.

conomic Scene

inued from Page 7)

pending during the latest was almost 18 per cent, rpest in the postwar hile the upturn in the of the recovery was a per cent.

capacity put into place he boom years of the discouraged large-scale ıvestment since then, as profit levels and high r capital goods. The bank and others have ning that the weakness apital-spending sector of nomy will lower future slow the economic ex- and place upward pres- prices in some important ties.

arris Bank's commentary d:

materials play a crucial he price outlook. Severe price pressures developed l key industries in 1973 4 after operating rates 93 1/2 per cent of capac- nce capacity in major s has been growing at an rate of only 4 per cent ast two years, rapid eco- covery could lead to a d the inflation of 1973 in these industries."

U.S. Export Prices Rise 5.7% in Year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 (AP-DJ)—Export prices for a select- ed group of U.S. manufactured products rose about 5.7 per cent in the year ending June 30, the Labor Department reported. A year earlier, such prices had showed a 15.1-per-cent rise.

The Labor Department's fig- ures were based on U.S. exports in about 45 product categories, covering approximately one-third of all U.S. export shipments.

The export price indexes show- ed an average increase of 1.4 per cent from March to June, 1976, the U.S. agency reported.

Aluminum Price Rise

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 8 (AP-DJ).—Kaiser Aluminum & Chem- ical Corp. said it is increasing the international price of primary aluminum ingot sold on a CIF basis to 48 cents a pound from 43 cents a pound, effective with shipments Aug. 16.

Senate Votes Bill That Could Increase Taxes for Americans Abroad

(Continued from Page 1)

to the value-added tax. In addi- tion, the U.S. Tax Court has ruled that this tax is a business excise tax and not an individual sales tax and, therefore, is not legally deductible.

The combined effect is that U.S. citizens living abroad would pay the higher U.S. income tax rate along with the nondeduct- ible, noncredited value-added tax and, therefore, end up with a higher tax burden.

Both bills would modify present law to allow taxpayers taking the standard deduction to claim also a credit for foreign taxes. A tax- payer, instead of itemizing deduc- tions, may take a single (stan- dard) deduction of 16 per cent of his income up to a maximum of $2,300 ($2,000 for single per- sons). Present law allows tax credits only to those taxpayers who itemize deductions.

Joint Returns

Both bills would also now per- mit the filing of a joint return by a U.S. taxpayer with an alien spouse.

The two bills differ on the sub- ject of foreign bribes. The Senate version would deny multinational corporations tax credits for taxes paid in a country requiring par- ticipation in a boycott (such as the Arab boycott of Israel) or for taxes paid in foreign nations on income received as the result of a payment or bribe to an official of a foreign government.

The House bill has no such provision and House members re- portedly are strongly against in- cluding this type of language in any tax reform bill. They have said that the question of illegal payments abroad cannot be treat- ed in this broadbrush manner but needs careful legislation in conjunction with an international agreement on the subject.

The only other real difference between the two measures in treatment of foreign income in- volves the definition of what constitutes an investment in "U.S. property" by a foreign-controlled corporation.

Under present law, investment of untaxed earnings by foreign corporations in U.S. property is considered by the Internal Rev- enue Service as "substantially the equivalent of a dividend" paid to U.S. shareholders of the for- eign corporation and, therefore, taxable.

The range of investments which are considered "U.S. property" is extremely broad. Both House and Senate measures seek to narrow this range on the grounds that the rule, as now interpreted, has a detrimental effect on the U.S. balance of payments by dis- couraging foreign investments in the United States.

Broader Measure

However, the House measure is far broader, exempting from taxation all direct as well as portfolio investments in stocks and bonds in companies that are not shareholders in the foreign company making the invest- ments.

The Senate bill would also exempt investments in stocks and bonds in cases where the U.S. company involved is not a share- holder in the foreign corporation but would add the provision that even when the U.S. company it- self is not a shareholder, invest- ments in it would still be taxable if the U.S. shareholders of the foreign corporation owned in aggregate 25 per cent or more of the stock of the U.S. company being invested in.

In addition, the Senate bill would exempt from the defini- tion of "U.S. property" movable oil rigs that are located on the U.S. continental shelf.

The Senate felt that the broader terms of the House- passed bill left too much room for abuse.

Another minor difference be- tween the two bills concerns the tax exemption for bank interest received by foreigners. The House bill would make permanent the current exemption from the 30- per-cent withholding tax accord- ed foreigners. The Senate bill would merely extend the exemp- tion for three years.

Controversial Sections

These differences will have to be reconciled during the House- Senate conference, expected to begin in September. Since the bill contains not only the provi- sions relating to foreign income but also highly controversial sec- tions on estate tax revision, mini- mum tax for the wealthy, energy conservation, real estate tax shelters, limitation on various artificial losses in farm, oil, sports franchise and other tax havens plus tax breaks for business and special interests, any compromise version would take weeks to work out.

In addition, there has been a growing feeling among Senate liberals that the entire bill should be killed because the liberals be- lieve that it has become a travesty benefiting only business interests and the wealthy at the expense of lower and middle-in- come taxpayers.

This feeling reflects the ideo- logical split between those believ- ing that the only way to keep the U.S. economy strong is to provide tax incentives for indus- try and for investment in indus- try and have this stimulation at the top trickle down through the rest of the economy in the form of new jobs and higher wages and those who feel that giving money (through tax breaks) to the poor and the middle class will enable them to spend more, creating greater demand, more production and a gradual welling up of this stimulation through the economy.

This split was best exemplified by arguments by Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Finance Committee and leader of the conservatives, and by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., a leader of the liberals.

Sen. Long argued that industry was crying for capital and "these investment needs can be met on- ly by increased private savings. This in turn requires more favor- able tax treatment of the income from capital." This, Sen. Ken- nedy replied, "is simply another effort to provide an increased tax preference for the wealthy, at the expense of the millions of low and middle-income in- dividuals who already bear too heavy a burden with the tax laws."

Because of the depth of this split, some congressional staffers feel there is a good chance that the bill will die in conference with a simple extension of last year's tax cuts and possibly some other noncontroversial provisions adopted as a substitute.

While most of the foreign in- come provisions are not par- ticularly controversial, they are the type of reform that many legislators feel could be safely put off for the term. On the other hand, many of the provisions could be enacted simply because there is little, if any, disagree- ment between the Senate and House measures.

Both the House and Senate bill would revise treatment of capital gains by providing new rules for the netting of foreign capital gains and losses with do- mestic capital gains and losses in computing foreign tax credit limitations. In addition, capital gains from property sold outside the country of residence of an individual or outside the country in which a business was located, would not be eligible for a foreign tax credit unless a foreign tax of at least 10 per cent were ac- tually paid.

Both bills have almost iden- tical measures which tighten the present tax treatment of foreign trusts. These would broaden the types of income that can be taxed, increase the excise tax on transfer of stocks and securities to foreign entities from 27.5 to 35 per cent and extend the tax to cover all types of property. There are also provisions which limit the treatment of income received by Americans from foreign trusts under more favorable capital gains tax rates, when similar in- come from a U.S. trust would be treated as personal income.

Both the House and the Senate measures would modify the requirement of current law that advance rulings from the IRS be obtained for reorganization transactions involving foreign corporations. Such rulings would be necessary only for transfers of property out of the United States and could be requested up to 183 days after the beginning of the transaction.

In addition, the IRS would be required to draft regulations by Jan. 1, 1978, for taxation of gains on transfers of property into the United States and transfers among foreign corporations.

This section would also extend the provisions of current law involving the taxing of gain realized from the sale of stock of a foreign subsidiary.

Both the House and the Sen- ate bills repeal provisions of present law which exclude prof- its made by U.S. shareholders in less-developed-country (LDC) corporations from tax, tighten the provisions exempting some for- eign insurance company income from taxation and for some shipping income.

The bills differed somewhat on the sale by U.S.-controlled for- eign corporations of agricultural products grown outside the Unit- ed States. The Senate bill would exempt these from taxation, while the House bill would exempt them only if these products dif- fer in grade or type from those grown in the United States.

Both the House and the Senate measures would repeal the per- country limitation on foreign tax credits. This would limit the way corporations can use losses in one country to reduce U.S. taxes on U.S. income. Both bills would also provide for increased recap- ture of foreign losses by the IRS by reducing the maximum amount of foreign tax credits which can be claimed in subse- quent profitable years.

Both measures would abolish what amounts to a double allow- ance for foreign taxes on divi- dends from LDC corporations.

Other provisions relating to the treatment of foreign income would: Phase out over a five-year period the 14-per-cent lower tax rate for Western Hemisphere trading corporations; eliminate the special tax benefits for China Trade Act corporations; Change some of the regulations for corpo- rations in U.S. possessions, and allow foreign banks the same transitional treatment provided for domestic banks with respect to carrying forward pre-1969 capi- tal losses.

Dropped from the Senate bill were a host of amendments giving benefits to oil companies and in one case to a small number of wealthy investors.

The foreign income section is one of the few in the Senate bill that actually does tighten tax treatment and close some loopholes, however minor.

The entire Senate bill, however, would lose more than $11 billion in the next five years not count- ing the $17.3-billion loss from extending the tax cuts. The House bill in contrast would raise almost $6 billion during the same period.

Some of the other major pro- visions of the bill include:

- A 10-per-cent tax credit for businesses making investments in new or used machinery.
- Reductions in the corporate tax rate to benefit small business.
- A tax credit rising to $250 a year by 1980 for students or their parents to offset the costs of college or vocational school.
- Various tax credits for in- sulating a home or making its heating system more efficient.
- Credits of up to $400 for one child and $800 for two or more to offset costs of child care for parents who have to work.
- Elimination of sick pay ex- clusion for persons earning more than $20,000 a year and reduce the exclusion for those making between $15,000 and $20,000.
- Replacement of the tax ex- emption for certain retirement income with a simplified tax credit for the elderly covering all types of income.
- Allowing the setting aside of up to $500 a year in a tax-free retirement account for a house- wife if she does not work outside the home.
- Tax-free treatment of money paid by an employer to finance a group legal-services plan for his workers.

Insurance Stocks

ns Grp		72	1⅛	1¾
Fla	.24	117	5¼	5⅝
	.20b	349	5⅝	5⅞
	10e	1	2½	2⅞
fe	.09	10	6	6¾
Life	.28		8	9 — ½
yFin s		11	3⅞	4⅛— ⅛
eLf	.32	20	10½	11
e Life		30	9¼	10
o	28	95	49½	50½— ¼
n	14	43	35	36½
ife	.20c	2	3¾	4½
nl	.42	59	9¾	10⅛
r Co			1⅞	2⅜
r	.60	174	24⅞	25⅛+ ⅛
e Cp		194	5¾	6⅛+ ⅛
Lf	.27c	2	12½	13
rltr	.40	7	6½	7¼
ls	.10e		2¼	2½
	.58	2	13½	14
Lf	.35	6	6⅝	7⅛
p s			2¼	2¾
	.20	35	5½	5⅝
	20	6	5¼	5¾
ly	.22e		3⅛	3½
l Cp		98	4½	4⅝+ ¼
ife	1e	z50	11	12
A	.24		4½	5⅜
B	.24		4½	5½
o	1.40	128	41½	42 + ⅜
p	.27	x1	4	4⅜
niv		1	9⅝	10
Acc	.28	20	6¾	7¼— ⅛
Natl			3⅛	3⅝
m	.66	96	9⅞	10⅛
ns	1.04	249	56½	57 + ⅜
fe	7.08		16½	17⅛
le Lfe			4½	5
Ins		5	11	12
sf	1.40a	203	28¾	29¼+ ½
of	2.40	z96	90	94 +1
ife	.80	2	23	24
	.56	54	25¼	26¼
Genl		5	1⅛	1½+ ⅛
ar	.20e	10	5⅜	5⅞

Empire Gen			1¾	2⅛
EmployerCas	.90	2	23½	25 + ½
EquitGenCp	.56	20	16½	17½— ¼
EquitLfeIowa	.64	1	14⅝	15¼+ ⅜
ExcelsiorNY	.60		6	8
FarmHome Life			6½	8
FarmersGrp		105	21¾	22½
FarmNewWL	.20	47	39	41
Fide'Cp Va		167	2¾	3 + ¼
FidelUnLife	1	32	22¾	23¼+ ⅛
FinlSecGrp	.32		5	5½
FstAmFin	.28	1	9½	10½— ¼
FstColonyLfe	.40	13	10⅞	11⅜
FstContlLife	.28	2	7¼	8
FstExecutive Cp			2¾	3¼
FstFederLfe	.40		7¼	8
FirstUnited Inc		30	1¼	1½
FortuneNat s			4	5
FoundationFinl s			½	¾
FounderFinl	.05e	5	1¾	2
FranklinLife	.92	216	24⅛	24½+ ⅜
GenReinsur	.40	8	184	188
GeoWashgtn Cp		2	4½	5
GermanIns	.33c		8	10
GlobeLfeAc	.20b	17	9¾	10½
GovtEmpIns	.32	215	4½	4⅞
GovtEmplyIn wf		10	¾	1
GovtEmpLfe	.24	43	11½	12¼— ¼
GtSouthnCp	.68	114	17	17½
GuarantyNatl	.40		8¾	9½
Hamilton Intl		8	1 15-16	2 3-16
HanoverIns	.24	36	8⅞	9⅛+ ⅛
HartfdStmBoil	2		35¼	36¼
HomeBenef	1.16		25⅛	26½
IndepLibty Lfe		z53	1⅛	1½
IndepLfeAcc	.64	152	11⅛	11½
IndianaGrp	.50	32	20⅞	21⅛— ⅛
Interfincl	.28	8	5⅜	5¾
Intercntl Finl		z60	1⅛	2⅛— ⅛
IntlLifeHolding s			2⅛	2⅝
InvestGrnty Lfe		6	12¾	13¼+ ⅛

InvHeritKy	.14e	z28	9	9¾
InvstIns Am		2	4	5½
JeffrsnNatLf	.28	2	10⅝	11⅛
KansCityLfe	1.40	25	30¾	31¾
KemperCorp	.80	20	28	28¾+ ¼
KyCentLfe	.20	19	7	7⅜
LamarLife	.40	z50	13	14¼
LibrtyNatLfe	.60	103	23½	23¾
LifeAm Bost			1¾	2¼— ⅛
LifeInsGa	.80	27	18¾	19¼— ¼
LifeInvInc	.08	15	5¾	6¼
Lifesurance Cp			2¾	3¼
LincIncLf	.40a		7¼	8
LaSou Life			2¾	3¼
LoyalAm LfeIns		z67	7½	8½
ManchLfeCas s			½	⅞
MassGen Lfe			1¾	2⅛
McMillenCp	.32	2	4⅛	4⅝
MercuryGenl	.44	28	15½	16 — ⅛
MidwstNat Ohio			5½	6½
MinnTitleFinl	.68	2	7¾	8¾
ModrnSecL	.10e		1⅛	1⅝
MonarchCap	.84	28	13	13½
MonumentCp	.56	x15	11½	11¾— ⅛
MotClAmIns	14		¾	1¼
MutSavLfe	.40a	7	7⅛	7⅞
NNCorp	1.20	21	17½	18
NatLifeFla	.15e	2	3⅜	3⅞
NatOldLine	.26	143	4⅛	4⅜+ ¼
NatResrvLf	.80e		12½	13½
NatSecurIns s			6	6½
NatWestn Lf		161	4⅛	4⅞+ ⅛
NationwideA	.35	102	10¼	10⅝
NJLife Co		3	⅝	⅞
NorthCentrl	.07e	5	5½	6¼
NoreastHart	.94		14	15
NorNatLfe	.05e		2½	3
NowstNatLfe	.65	36	15⅝	15⅞+ ⅜
OccidentLf	.02e	19	3	3½
OhCasualty	1.32	30	43	44 — ¼
OldRepInt	.35b	18	15¾	16½— ¼

PacStd Life		4	1¼	1½
PeerlessIns	.50		5	5½
Penn Life		168	2½	2¼+1-16
PhilaLife	.50r	83	11	11½+ ¼
PiedmtMan	.14	4	3	3¾
PreferdRisk	.20e		9¾	10¼
ProtectiveLfe	.68	4	14½	14⅝+ ⅛
ProvLfeAcc	.68	36	32	33½
ProvLfeND	.25a	z96	12	13 — ¼
ReliableLife	.75a		11	12
RepubNat Life		93	4⅝	4⅞+ ⅛
Ryanins Grp		19	12½	13¼+ ¼
SafecoCorp	1.10	168	47¾	48¼+ ¼
StPaulCos	.72	168	33¼	33¾+ ⅜
SecurAmLfe	.40	5	10¾	11½
SecurConn Lfe		55	7¾	8¼+ ½
SecurLfeAcc	.48	11	8¾	9
SecurLfeGa	.22e		8¾	9½
SelectedRisks	2		38½	40
SoCaroIns	.40	3	9	9½
SouUnAla	.10e		3¼	3⅝
SouthlandFin	.32	30	9	9½+ ⅛
SouthwstrnLife	1	44	32¼	32¾
SovereignCp	.05r	3	3⅞	4¼
StLifeIndiana	.26	z25	10¼	10¾
StdSec Life			6	6½
StatesmGrp	.25e		3¾	4⅛
SuretyFinl	.08	15	3¼	3⅝+ ⅛
TimeHolding	.50	11	12½	13½
TransprtLfe	.17e	1	4	4½
Unicoa			25	28
UnitAmer Life		3	2⅞	3½
UnitDiversifd	.50		6¾	7¼
UnFireCaslt	1.10		24½	26
UnitLbrtyLf	.25e		5	6½
UnitSvLf III			2¾	3⅛
UnitSvcLife	.40	70	9½	9⅞— ⅛
Variable Annut			11⅛	12⅛
Vico Corp		73	2¼	2½+ ⅛
WestnCasSur	.72	34	23⅝	24⅛— ⅛
WestnStaLfe	.25a	z88	8	8¾
Windsor Lfe			1⅛	1⅞
WrldSvcLfe	.20e	14	6¼	6¾
ZenithNat Ins			4⅛	5⅛
Zenith United			1⅛	1¾

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Germany .......D.M.	278.00	139.00	77.00
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Morocco (air) ....$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands ......Fl.	284.00	142.00	79.00

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New Zealand (air).$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)..N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air)$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)..Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	782.00
Romania (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air).$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ....Ptas.	6,600.00	3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ..S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ....S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) ......$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ....$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Zaire (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00

9-8-1976.

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Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

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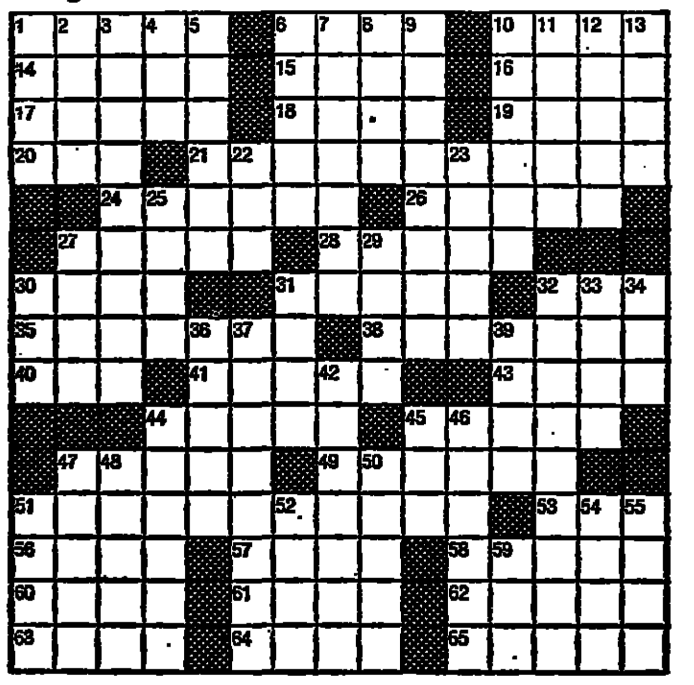
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Understood
6 Aftereffect
10 Culmination
14 Size of type
15 Account
16 Australian hut
17 Kind of pole
18 Common Latin abbr.
19 Home for Nanook
20 Turkish leader
21 Certain pets
24 Quiescent
26 French city
27 Earth deposit
28 News items
30 Makes a baseball putout
31 Stabilizers, for short
32 Oriental tea
35 Like the seventh series game
38 ". . . turn deserves ——"
40 Expend
41 Doctrine
43 Atmosphere: Prefix
44 Yields
45 Light wood
47 U.S. hymnist
49 Investigation
51 Home for a Southern governor
53 P.I. tree
56 School V.I.P.
57 "Then there were ——"
58 Against a thing, in law
60 Space
61 Czech river
62 In want
63 Field cover, for short
64 Prolonged, in music: Abbr.
65 Lets up

DOWN

1 So long!
2 Keyed up
3 Library-user's aid
4 Follower: Suffix
5 Appeals to
6 Severe
7 Rubber mouse, e.g.
8 Russian range
9 Narrative
10 —— curiae
11 Prop for Groucho
12 Fountain drinks
13 Large birds
22 After dees
23 Untrue
25 Old World tree
27 Porsena
29 Thin nail
30 Fort Worth campus
31 Kind of club
32 Wonderland cat et al.
33 Wife of Zeus
34 Onassis
36 Early tribe of Britons
37 French forest
39 After-bath item
42 Early ascetics
44 Doze
45 Cote sound
46 Poison gas
47 Grain sorghum
48 Willow
50 Put forth
51 —— on the back
52 Lunch-counter order
54 Adam ——
55 Miss Vanderbilt et al.
59 Teachers' org.



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	24	75	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Clear
ANKARA	24	75	Cloudy
ATHENS	28	82	Clear
BEIRUT	32	90	Clear
BELGRADE	17	63	Stormy
BERLIN	23	73	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	21	70	Clear
BUCHAREST	—	—	Unavailable
BUDAPEST	20	68	Clear
CASABLANCA	—	—	Unavailable
COPENHAGEN	22	72	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	25	77	Clear
DUBLIN	19	66	Clear
EDINBURGH	14	57	Fog
FLORENCE	25	77	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	24	75	Clear
GENEVA	26	79	Clear
HELSINKI	21	70	Clear
ISTANBUL	22	72	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	28	82	Clear
LISBON	27	81	Clear
LONDON	21	70	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Clear
MADRID	33	91	Clear
MILAN	25	77	Cloudy
MONTREAL	17	63	Cloudy
MOSCOW	20	68	Cloudy
MUNICH	21	70	Clear
NEW YORK	21	69	Rain
NICE	25	77	Clear
OSLO	25	77	Clear
PARIS	26	79	Clear
PRAGUE	23	73	Clear
ROME	26	79	Sunny
SOFIA	21	70	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	24	75	Cloudy
TEHRAN	39	102	Clear
TEL AVIV	30	86	Clear
TUNIS	33	91	Clear
VIENNA	22	72	Clear
WARSAW	21	70	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	23	73	Rain
ZURICH	22	72	Cloudy

Mutual Funds

Closing Prices Aug. 6, 1976

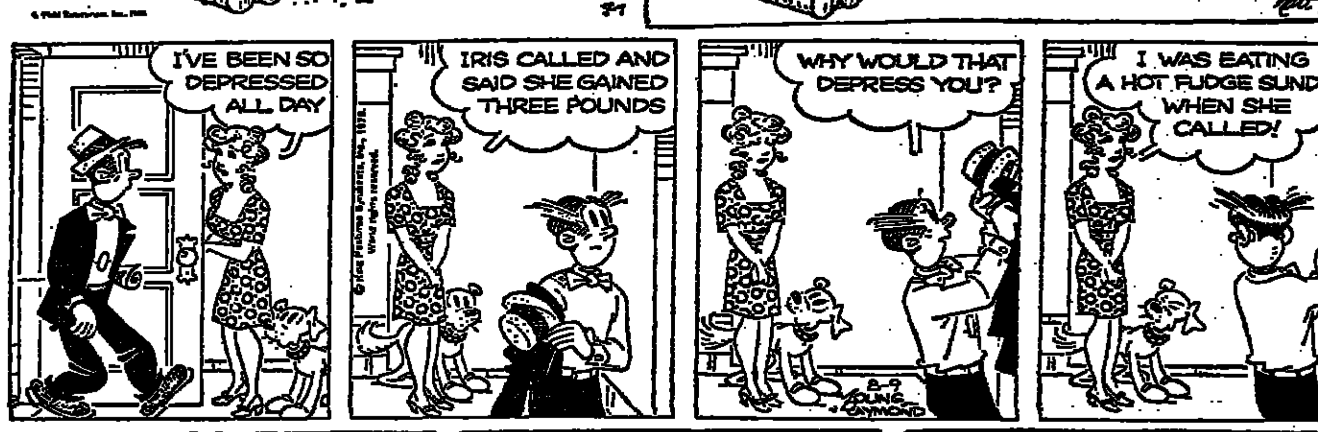
NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.93	5.03
AcornFd	12.10	N.L.
Adm Grt	3.64	
Adm Inc	3.68	
Adm Ins	7.68	
Aetna F	7.65	8.36
Aetna Sh	12.61	13.78
Afuture F	9.26	N.L.
AllAm Fd	unavail	
Allstate	9.52	10.24
Alpha	10.98	N.L.
Am Birth	9.18	10.03
Am Eqity	5.04	5.52
American Funds:		
Am Bal	7.93	8.67
Amcp	5.17	5.65
A Mutl	9.71	10.61
A Specl	6.01	6.57
Bond	14.86	16.24
Cap Fd	6.48	7.01
Grwth	4.61	5.04
Incom	15.68	17.14
ICA	14.25	15.57
N Pers	16.62	18.16
Was M	13.75	15.03
Amer General:		
Cap Bd	8.58	9.38
Cap Gr	4.28	4.68
Incme	6.36	6.95
Ventr	10.63	11.62
Eq Grt	6.80	7.43
Fd Am	6.47	7.07
Prov	3.73	4.02
Am Grth	5.12	5.52
Am Insln	4.98	5.44
Am Invs	5.11	N.L.
AmN Gth	2.65	2.90
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	7.12	7.68
Incme	7.31	7.88
Resrv	10.05	10.84
Spectr	4.85	5.23
Fd Inv	7.31	7.88
Wash	10.57	11.40
Audax	7.89	8.63
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.76	5.17
Fnd B	7.52	8.17
Stock	6.20	6.78
BLC Gth	10.70	11.70
Babs Inc	1.77	N.L.
Babs Inv	10.04	N.L.
Beacn Hil	8.57	N.L.
Beacn In	9.44	N.L.
Berger Group:		
100 Fd	6.94	N.L.
101 Fd	8.48	N.L.
Berk Cap	7.95	8.69
Bondstk	4.75	5.19
Bost Fdn	9.20	10.05
Brwn Fd	3.30	3.40
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	13.16	14.38
Candn	8.69	9.50
Divid	3.29	3.59
Month	14.36	15.69
NatW S	10.04	10.97
NY Vn	11.00	12.02
CG Fund	10.12	10.94
CG Incm	8.36	9.04
Cap Pres	1.00	N.L.
Centy Sh	11.11	11.98
Chall Inv	9.69	10.59
Chart Fd	11.69	12.78
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	6.71	7.33
Frnt C	3.86	4.22
Shrhd	7.46	8.15
Specl	5.47	5.98
Cheapsd	11.73	N.L.
Chemicl	8.26	9.03
CNAMgemt Fds:		
Liby Fd	4.37	4.78
Man Fd	2.79	3.05
Schust	7.20	7.87
Cnvrt	8.98	9.81
Fund	9.79	10.70
Grwth	5.10	5.57
Incom	8.52	9.31
Colu Gth	14.67	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.00	1.08
Cwlth C	1.50	1.62
Comp Bd	8.93	9.60
Comp Fd	7.94	8.54
Concord	unavail	
Cons Inv	10.62	11.00
Constel G	6.08	N.L.
Cont Mut	6.78	N.L.
Ctry Cap	11.96	12.93
Davge Fd	7.06	N.L.
deVegh	32.15	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	11.56	12.63
Delaw	11.12	12.15
Delch	9.00	9.42
Delta	4.73	5.17
Dir Cap	4.07	4.45
D[illegible] C	16.30	N.L.
D[illegible] Bur	9.38	N.L.
D[illegible]us Grp:		
Dreyn	11.96	13.07
Equit	5.00	N.L.
Levge	15.85	16.45
Liq As	10.02	N.L.
Spl Inc	6.93	N.L.
Thrd C	12.11	13.23
Eagle Gr	9.11	9.96
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	8.64	9.32
Fours	8.41	N.L.
Grwth	9.08	9.79
Incom	5.80	6.25
Specl	5.89	6.35
Stock	9.51	10.25
EDIE Sp	16.65	N.L.
Egret F	10.96	11.91
Elfun Tr	14.84	
Fairfld	9.62	10.46
Farm Bu	8.70	N.L.
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	9.03	9.17
Emplr	18.86	
Four E	17.47	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.53	9.32
Capit	9.18	10.03
Contfd	12.19	N.L.
Daily I	1.00	N.L.
Dsiny	8.31	
Eq Inc	14.26	N.L.
Magel	21.27	
Fidel	16.01	17.50
Purltn	10.36	11.32
Salem	4.64	5.07
Thrift	54.01	N.L.
Trend	22.37	24.45
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.45	N.L.
Indust	4.40	N.L.
Incom	7.33	N.L.
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.12	5.60
Grwth	6.89	7.53
Incom	8.47	9.26
Stock	8.03	8.78
FstMlt A	8.07	N.L.
Forty Fr	13.58	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.03	4.41
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.70	5.14
Incom	11.82	12.92
Mutal	9.59	10.48
Specl	8.23	8.99
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	6.84	7.37
Grwth	6.07	6.54
Utils	4.31	4.65
Incom	1.67	1.80
US Gov	9.50	10.24
Capit	2.21	2.38
Equit	3.38	3.64
Frkln Lfe	9.30	10.16
FdF Dep	8.51	N.L.
Fundpk	8.22	8.35
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.96	9.79
Impac	8.02	8.77
Ind Tr	11.11	12.14
Pilot	8.27	9.04
GES& S	27.90	
Gen Sec	8.87	N.L.
Grth Ind	16.15	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.43	4.85
Grwth	6.91	7.56
Incom	8.86	9.69
Hart Gth	11.40	N.L.
Hart Lev	11.73	N.L.
Harvest	10.31	N.L.
Heritge	1.27	
Holdg Tr	1.00	N.L.
Hor Man	16.05	17.35
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.16	4.55
Incom	3.38	3.69
Trst sh	10.48	11.45
Trst un	2.84	
Imp Cap	8.26	9.03
Imp Gth	7.16	7.83
Inc Bost	5.91	
Industry	2.94	
INTGN	8.15	8.81
Int Invst	6.94	7.58
Inv Guid	8.25	N.L.
Inv Indic	unavail	
Inv Bos	10.79	11.63
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	8.19	8.95
Capit S	5.45	5.96
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.83	6.04
IDS Grt	5.35	
IDS ndi	4.82	5.24
Mutl	9.07	9.86
Prog	3.23	3.52
Stock	19.31	20.99
Select	9.20	9.89
Var Py	6.64	7.21
Inv Resh	5.34	5.84
Istel	21.01	21.66
Ivy	6.55	N.L.
JP Grth	10.71	11.64
Janus F	16.88	N.L.
John Hancock:		
Balan	8.84	9.61
Bond	18.85	20.49
Grwth	6.31	6.86
Johnstn	20.90	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.06	4.44
Cus B1	17.43	18.21
Cus B2	18.73	20.48
Cus B4	8.07	8.82
Cus K1	7.43	8.12
Cus K2	5.44	5.94
Cus S1	19.53	21.35
Cus S2	9.46	10.34
Cus S3	8.41	9.20
Cus S4	3.61	3.94
Polar	3.39	3.71
Land Gth	6.89	7.53
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	15.51	16.97
Lex Gr	7.68	8.39
Lex In	10.31	11.27
Lex R	15.08	16.48
Life Ins	6.69	7.31
Lincoln Natl:		
Linc Ca	5.99	6.55
Sel Am	7.01	N.L.
Sel Spl	13.27	N.L.
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.47	N.L.
Mut	13.48	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affild	8.32	8.98
Bnd db	10.76	11.76
Incom	3.39	3.66
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	10.65	11.64
Incom	8.90	9.73
US Gov	9.93	10.85
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.63	8.34
Indep	7.43	8.12
Mass	10.59	11.57
Mass Financl:		
MIT	11.19	12.06
MIG	9.57	10.32
MID	13.75	14.82
MFD	11.95	12.88
MCD	12.95	13.96
MFB	15.12	16.30
Mathers	11.63	N.L.
ML Cap	14.13	15.11
ML Rdy	1.00	N.L.
Mid AM	5.18	5.66
Mon Mkt	1.00	N.L.
MONY F	9.80	10.71
MSB Fd	14.86	N.L.
Mut Ben	9.34	10.21
MIF Fd	9.00	9.73
MIF Gth	3.96	4.28
Mutualof Omaha:		
Amer	11.38	11.55
Grwth	4.35	4.73
Incom	9.07	9.86
Mut Shrs	26.66	N.L.
NEA Mut	8.48	N.L.
Natl Ind	10.64	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.34	10.07
Bond	4.38	4.72
Divid	3.87	4.17
Grwth	5.84	6.30
Pf Stk	6.94	7.48
Incom	5.17	5.57
Stock	8.02	8.65
NELife Fund:		
Equit	16.52	17.96
Grwth	8.70	9.46
Incom	13.56	14.74
Side	14.12	15.35
Neuberger Berm:		
Enrgy	14.58	N.L.
GuarM	28.31	N.L.
Partnr	8.72	N.L.
Neuw Fd	8.56	N.L.
New Wld	11.44	12.50
Newton	11.60	N.L.
Newt Inv	10.28	N.L.
Nichls f	13.00	N.L.
Noreast	14.36	N.L.
Omega	9.30	9.42
One Wm	14.51	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	6.56	7.17
Incom	8.15	8.91
Opp Mo	1.00	N.L.
AIM	9.27	10.13
Time	6.89	7.53
OTC Sec	11.33	12.32
Param M	7.75	8.47
Paul Ryr	6.15	6.72
Penn Sq	8.33	N.L.
Penn Mu	3.24	N.L.
Phila	7.35	8.03
Phoe Cap	8.12	8.87
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pil Fs	12.77	13.44
Pilg Fd	7.60	8.00
Mag C	3.47	N.L.
Mag In	8.80	9.26
Pine St	10.73	N.L.
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	13.80	15.08
II	13.58	14.84
Plan Inv	11.31	12.29
Pligrth	11.25	12.30
Plitrnd	7.37	8.05
Price Funds:		
Grwth	11.17	N.L.
Incom	9.75	N.L.
N Era	10.82	N.L.
N Horiz	7.10	N.L.
Pro Fund	5.49	N.L.
Prov Gth	7.77	8.49
Pru SIP	10.68	11.01
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.32	12.37
Equit	9.85	10.77
Georg	13.62	14.89
Grwth	10.70	11.69
Incom	7.63	8.34
Invest	7.97	8.71
Vista	10.23	11.18
Voyag	11.92	13.03
Rainbw	1.63	N.L.
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	5.07	5.54
Safec Eqt	9.06	9.90
Safec Gth	7.81	8.54
Scudder Funds:		
Intl Fd	13.10	N.L.
Specl	23.51	N.L.
Balan	14.97	N.L.
Com St	9.54	N.L.
Man R	10.03	N.L.
Sbd Levr	4.62	
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.81	4.16
Invest	6.95	7.60
Ultra	9.00	9.84
Sent Gth	8.97	9.75
Sentry F	12.36	13.43
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	5.43	5.93
Entrp	5.38	5.88
Flet Fd	4.93	5.39
Harbr	8.29	9.06
Legal	6.72	7.34
Pace	9.04	9.88
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	17.39	18.11
Incom	17.57	18.30
Invest	10.30	10.73
SierraG	8.30	N.L.
Sherm D	14.53	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.09	8.84
Invest	10.61	11.60
Trust	8.19	8.95
Vent	9.48	10.36
Sis-Kemper:		
Kem I	10.58	11.26
MonM	1.00	N.L.
MunIB	9.86	10.35
Sup G	7.11	7.77
Sup In	9.23	10.09
Sup S	9.94	10.86
Tech	7.45	8.14
SB Eqty	9.80	N.L.
SB I&Gr	11.87	N.L.
SoGen In	10.73	11.24
Sw Invs	7.48	8.09
Swln Gt	4.57	4.94
Sover In	12.18	13.31
Spectra F	4.84	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.45	4.86
Div Fd	5.09	5.56
Prog F	3.93	4.30
StFrm Gt	5.59	N.L.
SFrm Ba	9.00	N.L.
State St	43.56	44.00
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.43	N.L.
Asso F	1.06	N.L.
Invest	1.28	N.L.
Ocean	6.00	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	18.10	N.L.
Cap O	8.13	N.L.
Stock	12.83	N.L.
Survey F	9.25	10.11
Temp Gt	unavail	
Temp Inv	1.00	N.L.
Trns Cap	7.65	8.32
Trns Invs	unavail	
Trav Eq	10.21	11.16
Tudr Hd	13.48	N.L.
TwnC Gt	3.66	N.L.
TwnC Inc	5.08	N.L.
USAA Gt	8.25	N.L.
US GovSe	9.60	9.75
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	3.84	4.20
Balan	7.57	8.28
Com S	12.12	13.25
Unif Mut	8.24	N.L.
Unifund	8.95	9.78
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	12.54	13.52
Nat Inv	6.77	7.22
U Cap	10.53	11.35
Union	12.74	13.79
United Funds:		
Accm	6.50	7.10
Bond	7.10	7.76
Con Gr	9.35	10.22
Con Inc	9.05	9.89
Incom	10.69	11.68
Scien	6.05	6.61
Vang	5.24	5.73
Unit Svcs	1.39	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Ll	6.95	7.13
Incom	4.81	4.93
Lev Grt	8.38	8.59
Spl Sit	3.85	3.95
Vance Sanders:		
Incom	13.36	14.60
Invest	7.02	7.67
Comm	6.32	6.91
Specl	7.07	7.73
Vand Gth	4.02	N.L.
Vand Inc	3.24	N.L.
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	18.15	19.84
Ivest	8.133	8.89
Morg	11.64	12.72
Trust	9.54	10.43
Wellsl	11.66	12.74
Welltn	10.10	11.04
West B	9.39	10.26
Windr	9.92	10.84
Varin P	3.44	3.74
WallSt G	6.25	6.83
Wein Eq	10.17	N.L.
Westf Grt	7.33	7.97
Wisc Inc	5.36	5.89

PEANUTS

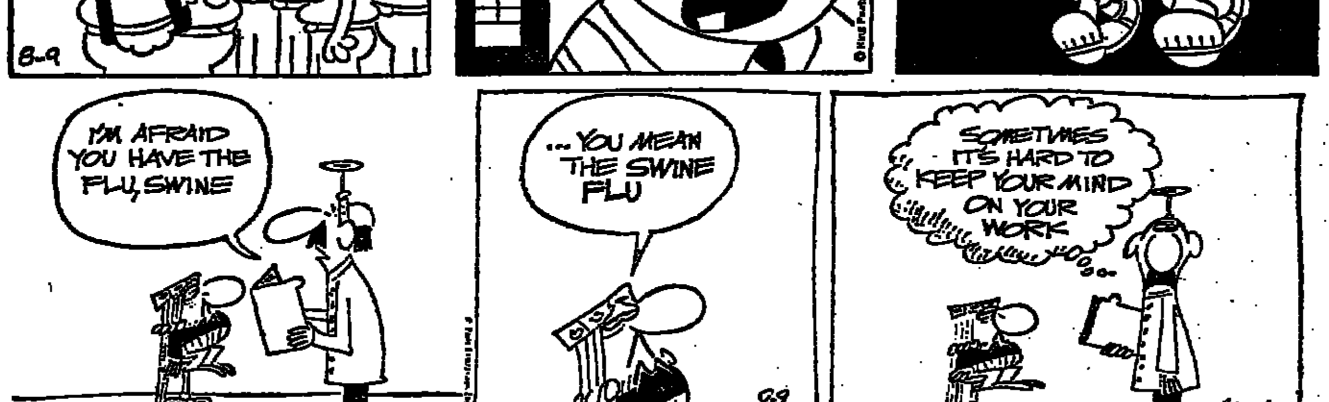
B.C.

BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YIEPT

CIRLY

FIURAN

HATHER

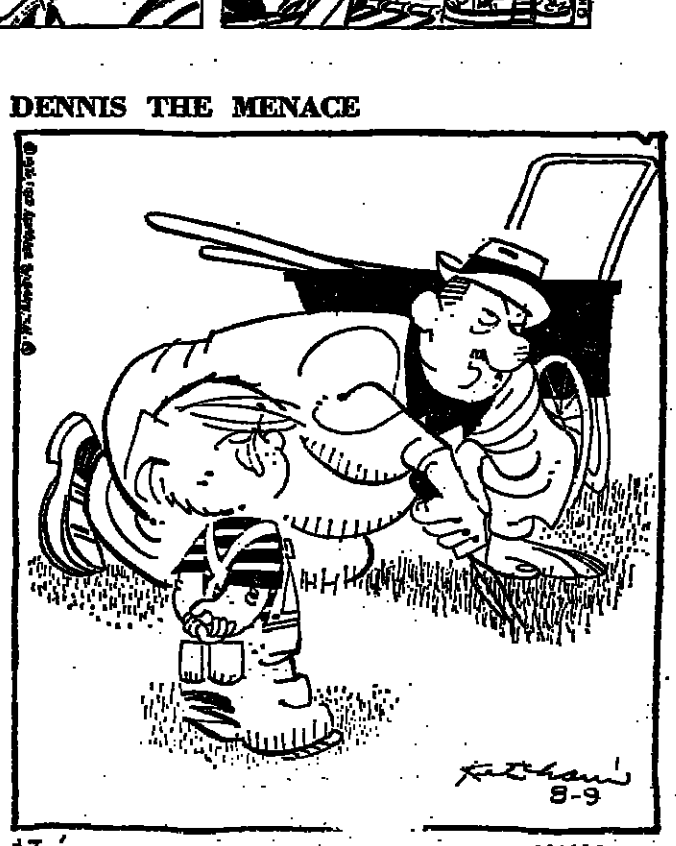
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here "○○○○○○○ ○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: FAVOR ARBOR STURDY MARVEL
Answer: This board wouldn't be left on the ship—STARBOARD

DENNIS THE MENACE



"IT'S CALLED CRAB GRASS NO MATTER *WHOSE* YARD IT GROWS IN, DENNIS."

BOOKS

IT CHANGED MY LIFE

Writings on the Women's Moveme[nt]

By Betty Friedan. Random House. 388 pp.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haup[t]

FOR years after the publication of "The Feminine Mystique," Betty Friedan searched for a second book to write. She had produced what she claimed, probably justly, was the alarm-bell that awoke the feminist movement "after a sleep of nearly half a century," but struggle as she would she could not complete another volume.

Eventually, as she explains in "It Changed My Life: Writings on the Women's Movement," she realized that words were not "meant to take the place of the action that might change society... wasn't it Marx who said you can't fight a revolution and write a book at the same time?". So she threw herself into the action—lectured, drafted statements of purpose, interviewed, kept a public diary and wrote reports and articles.

And at last, 14 years after "The Feminine Mystique," a book has emerged on its own—"A book that, quite literally, has written itself in history—in actions, and words leading to and from actions, that are now all women's story."

Obviously "It Changed My Life" reflects Miss Friedan's role in the movement. It is therefore in effect a history of the moderate center of contemporary feminism. As such, it serves to remind us that while it was the radical fringes of the movement that caught the headlines and impressed their images on the public mind, it was the center that did the real work of founding the National Organization for Women, say, or of demanding the enforcement of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

Moreover, since her history inevitably ends up describing the present crisis in the movement—the split is now between the moderates and the sexual politicians who see men as the enemy, and the backlash that led to the defeat of state Equal Rights Amendments in New York and New Jersey—Miss Friedan takes the opportunity to file a brief in defense of moderation.

The feminist movement is not class warfare either sexually or economically, she repeats throughout her book. Men stand to gain as much by liberation as women do. Capita[lism] have no more a m[...] sex discrimination t[...] nations do.

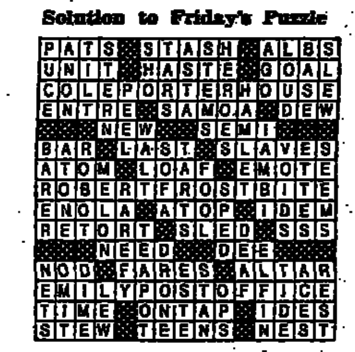
There are, however, [ad]vantages to a self-wr[itten] ical anthology of [...] For one thing, there [...] be a great deal of r[...] a collection of piec[es] ginally "wrote themsel[ves]" each other in mind. [...] thing, much of th[e] material will seem fa[...] to people who ha[...] ignore the movement [...] ten as it was with [...] intended instead of [...] effect of the prose [...] boring but mushy.

For still another [...] history contrived fr[om a] person's actions in [...] is bound to seem [...] and though Miss Fr[iedan] to give credit elsewh[ere] it is due, she ofte[n] sounding like an [...] Joan of Arc. ("I di[d...] deliberately to found [...] movement.") Also, sl[...] contradicts herself, [...] can sometimes excus[e] but when she first dis[...] Decter's "The New C[...] Other Arguments [...] Women's Liberation [...] backlash and later g[...] ponents of women's [...] "using the women's [...] a game to escape th[...] their own problems [...] (which was preci[sely] Decter's point), M[...] owes Miss Decter at [...] acknowledgment.

Is "It Changed My [Life"] on balance a good t[...] feminist movement o[...] One would have t[...] toss-up. Anyone wh[o...] heard the centrist c[...] role revolution shou[ld] browse through the [...] carefully. And anyon[e...] to understand what [hap]pened at the I[...] Women's Year Con[...] took place in Mexico [...] (It wasn't the catfigh[t...] of the media made it [...] Friedan claims: it [...] fective operation [...] countries to undermin[e...] ment) or to experie[nce...] de Beauvoir's Maois[t...] feminism should read [...] ed My Life" selectiv[ely...] can see only harm co[...] movement from an[...] to read Miss Frie[dan] straight through. [...] one of her less gra[...] phors: It's often har[d...] through the fog of [...] even of psychology to [...] underside of Americ[an dis]crimination."

Christopher Lehma[nn-Haupt is] a book reviewer for [The New] York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



CHESS — By Robe[rt ...]

Walter Browne, the United States champion, and Jan Timman, a Dutch grandmaster, have lately been producing a fascinating duel centering around the merits of a theoretically important line of the Najdorf variation of the Sicilian Defense. Browne has become almost as much a diehard spokesman for this ultrasharp defense as Bobby Fischer once was, and Timman—knowing exactly what he can expect when he opens 1 P-K4—approaches their encounters with the best that homework can provide.

In their last three Najdorf struggles, Timman has held the upper hand, two victories to one, but the real winners are the numerous students of this complicated opening who are served a marvelous indoctrination every game.

A Question Remains

In the most recent of their games, from the Euwe Quadrangular in Amsterdam, Timman achieved his second victory, though there is a real question who should have had the better of the opening.

Browne repeated the 11 . . . N-N3, which had worked well against Timman in Wijk-aan-Zee 1974 after 12 KR-K1, P-K4; 13 N-B5, BxN; 14 PxB, 0-0-0; 15 B-R4, PxP. Timman varied from their second encounter in Wijk-aan-Zee 1975, discarding 12 B-R4 in favor of 12 KR-B1 so that he could meet 12 . . . P-K4 by 13 N-B5, P-N3; 14 NxB, BxQ; 15 BxN, B-K3; 16 P-B5, B-B5; 17 BxB, QxB; 18 R-B3, R-KB1; 19 RxP, with an overwhelming attack.

If Browne had played 13 . . . 0-0-0, Timman could efficiently have shifted his attack by 14 B-B2, 15 B-N1, and 16 Q-K3. Consequently, Browne developed a rook for counterattack with 13 . . . R-QB1.

Browne's timing of the thrust 14 . . . P-K4 w[as cor]rect since 15 PxP, [...] QxNP, R-N1; 17 Qx[...] would have forced W[hite to] settle for a draw by re[...] with 18 Q-R8ch, R-N1[...] R6 and so on.

Timman had to mix[...] 17 BxN, BxB before re[...]ing with 18 RxB beca[use] immediate 17 RxB ru[ns into] the piece-snagging 17 [...] N4. The simplificati[on] proved Browne's p[...] though he did not pla[y] O-O without dropping [...] op to 19 RxB.

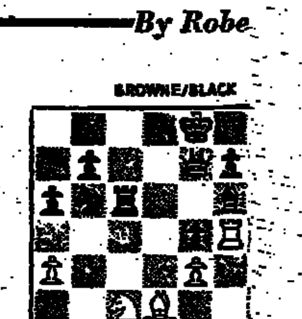
Back to the Boa[rd]

It was Browne's 20 [...] that spoiled his game; he had at his disposal [...] P-N3; 21 R/5-B3, B-N[...] K-N1, 0-0, since 23 [...] RxN!; 24. PxR?, N-R5 [gives] Black a decisive mat[ing at]tack.

Probably he had fa[iled to] take account of the ex[change] sacrifice 26 RxB! tha[t...] fied Timman's pawn [...] 24 QxP. In any case, [...] center pawns advanc[ed too] rapidly to be containe[d].

Picking off a pawn [with] RxQNP cleared the w[ay for] the QBP, while the [...] king, confined to th[e...] rank, could not aid in d[efense]. After Timman collared [...] by 41 P-B6ch, Browne [...] resign.

BROWNE/BLACK

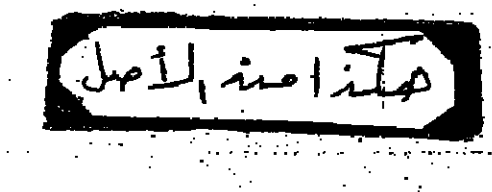


TIMMAN/WHITE

Position after 20 P-[...]

SICILIAN DEFENSE

	White Timman	Black Browne		White Timman	Black Browne		White Timman	Black Browne
1	P-K4	P-QB4	15	PxP	PxP	29	R-K6	R
2	N-KB3	P-Q3	16	N-B5	BxN	30	P-Q6	R
3	P-Q4	PxP	17	BxN	BxB	31	P-B5	P
4	NxP	N-KB3	18	RxB	Q-K2	32	R-K7	R
5	N-QB3	P-QR3	19	R/1-B1	R-B3	33	K-B2	K
6	B-N5	P-K3	20	P-QR4	B-N4ch	34	K-B3	R
7	P-B4	B-K2	21	K-N1	O-O	35	RxQNP	R
8	Q-B3	Q-B2	22	N-Q5	NxN	36	B-B4	R
9	O-O-O	QN-Q2	23	PxN	R-QN3	37	R-B7ch	K
10	B-Q3	P-KR3	24	QxP	QxQ	38	RxNP	R
11	Q-R3	N-N3	25	RxQ	B-B3	39	K-Q4	P.
12	KR-B1	B-Q2	26	RxB	RxR	40	R-N8ch	K
13	B-R4	R-QB1	27	P-B4	R-B5	41	P-B6ch	R
14	Q-N3	P-K4	28	P-R5	P-B3			



Beat Leaders 6th Straight Time

ioles Continue Mastery Against the Yankees

ORK, Aug. 8 (UPI)— ckson's two-run first- ner and Lee May's two- -inning single today e Baltimore Orioles to an 8-5 victory over the New York Yankees.

In taking their sixth successive triumph over New York and cutting the first-place Yankees' lead to nine games in the American League East, the Orioles needed a clutch relief effort from veteran southpaw Mike Cuellar, who earned his first save of the year by retiring the side in the ninth. Ross Grimsley, the Orioles' starter, lasted into the sixth to gain the victory, while Catfish Hunter, 12-12, went down to his fourth straight loss.

Jackson's homer, his 19th, came after a leadoff infield single by Al Bumbry and the Orioles scored twice more in the first on four successive singles, by May, Ken Singleton, Tony Muser and Dave Duncan.

The Yankees rallied for three runs in the eighth to cut the Orioles' lead to 6-5, but May increased the Baltimore margin again in the ninth with a two-out bases-loaded single off Sparky Lyle.

Sunday

White Sox 5, Royals 2

At Chicago, Jack Brohamer's two-run single in the sixth inning and Pat Kelly's daring baserunning led the White Sox, making their major league debut in short pants to a 5-2 victory Sunday over Kansas City in the first game of a doubleheader. Brohamer's hit came after losing pitcher Marty Pattin gave up a single and two walks to fill the bases. Kelly led off the fourth with a walk, stole second and went to third after Jim Spencer flied to the left fielder Jim Wohlford. Wohlford's throw to third was wild, allowing Kelly to score.

Tigers 2, Indians 1

At Detroit, relief pitcher Dave Laroche's wild throw enabled the Tigers to edge Cleveland, 2-1, in the first game of a doubleheader. The error came on Dan Meyer's sacrifice bunt following Ron Leflore's leadoff double in the ninth. Laroche fielded the ball and threw wildly past third base, allowing Leflore to score.

Braves 2, Giants 1

At Atlanta, Jerry Royster singled to deep left centerfield with the bases loaded in the ninth inning to drive in the winning run and give the Braves a 2-1 victory over San Francisco in the first game of a doubleheader. Dick Ruthven gave up five hits in winning his 13th game against nine losses.

Return to Nugget

DENVER, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Roland (Fatty) Taylor, a former Denver Nugget and seven-year veteran of the defunct American Basketball Association, has rejoined the club as a result of negotiations in the National Basketball Association's dispersal draft. A Nugget spokesman said Taylor, who was picked by the Philadelphia 76ers in the 1969 collegiate NBA draft, signed a multi-year contract with Denver. The Nuggets had obtained Taylor from the 76ers for Denver's second-round pick in the 1977 collegiate draft.

Relief pitcher Gary Lavelle allowed a leadoff single to Darrel Chaney in the ninth. Cito Gaston popped up an attempt to sacrifice Chaney to second but Chaney later stole the base. Lavelle walked Vic Correll and pinch-hitter Tom Paciorek to load the bases and Royster smacked his game-winning hit to the warning track.

Cubs 7, Expos 1

At Montreal, Bill Madlock hit a two-run double and Steve Swisher smacked a two-run homer as Steve Renko beat his former teammates, Chicago beating the Expos, 7-1. The Cubs had a four-run sixth against reliever Chuck Taylor. Swisher's fourth homer scored Rob Sperring, Rick Monday doubled home another run and Chicago's final run came when Madlock bounced into a double play.

Phillies 3, Cardinals 2

At St. Louis, pinch-hitter Jerry Martin's sacrifice fly in the ninth inning scored pinch-runner Johnny Oates to give Philadelphia a 3-2 victory over the Cardinals. With one out, Greg Luzinski singled and was replaced by pinch-runner Jim Kaat. Jay Johnstone sent Kaat to third with a ground-rule double, but Kaat fell going into third and was replaced by Oates. Reliever Al Hrabosky intentionally walked pinch-hitter Ollie Brown to load the bases before Martin flied to deep center.

Mets 7, Pirates 4

At Pittsburgh, Leon Foster drove in three runs with a single and a double and Mickey Lolich fired an eight-hitter to pace New York to a 7-4 victory over the Pirates. The Mets got to losing pitcher Jim Rooker, 9-6, for four runs in the first inning as Pepé Mangual singled and came home on Mike Vail's triple. Vail then scored on John Milner's groundout.

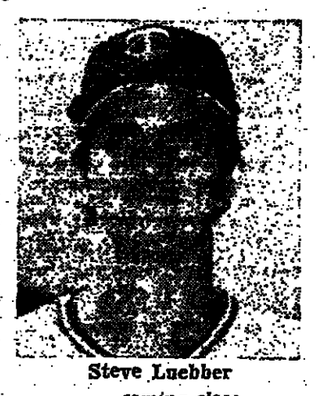
ins' Hurler Misses Hitter by One Pitch

TON, Texas, Aug. 8 nnesota's Steve Luebwithin one strike of r last night, then gave its and a run to the gers before reliever Bill secured a 3-1 victory.

a 27-year-old right- ith an undistinguished d the Rangers stopped Howell lined a two-out single that skipped center fielder Lyman legs for a two-base

owell reached third on miscue, he scored on a gle by Mike Hargrove. manager Gene Mauch the mound and shook hand, took the ball and Campbell. The reliever game by striking out oughs.

e ninth, Luebber had nly three baserunners— seventh when the Ran-



Steve Luebber
. . . coming close

aturday

ed the bases on two l an error.

or was on a wide throw l-baseman Bobby Ranground ball by Burl Randall thought about e force at second base, le a bad throw to first o get the runner.

has suffered through ble most of his career. een in pro baseball nine stly in the minors.

ite Sox 5, Royals 3

cago, Jim Spencer's two- th-inning triple led the x to a 5-3 victory over City. Trailing 3-2 enter- eighth, Chet Lemon led a single off Tom Bruno. ngori relieved and walked Johnson before allowing coring single to Jorge tie the game. One out encer followed with his the rightfield wall.

A's 9, Angels 1

kland, Calif.. Mike Torked by a 12-hit attack, the A's past California. A's got to starter and n Kirkwood, 4-9, for each of the first three and knocked him out four-run assault in the l Bando hit his league- ist homer, in the third. ll North homered in the

ioles 7, Yankees 4

w York, Bobby Grich hit un homer and Doug slashed a two-run o pace Baltimore to a y over the Yankees. The scored three runs in the ing. Al Bumbry walked home on Grich's 10th off starter and loser lexander, 6-8. Reggie walked and came around len base, wild pitch and e fly by Ken Singleton. Yankee Rudy May p the victory to even d at 8-8 with relief help other ex-Yankee, Tippy who got the last out ame after Chris Chama grand slam homer for k in the ninth.

d Sox 3, Brewers 0

ton, Luis Tiant and Jim by combined on a five- out and Cecil Cooper ny Doyle supplied the the Red Sox beat Mil- 3-0. The victory was the traight for Boston and h triumph in its last nes.

igers 6, Indians 1

troit, supported by Ben three singles, rookie drych registered his 13th in 16 decisions as the feated Cleveland, 6-1. scored three runs in the ake a 4-1 lead. Ron Leave in the go-ahead run.

Padres 2, Astros 2

At San Diego, Rick Sawyer, a 28-year-old rookie right-hander, pitched his second consecutive victory and Willie Davis singled home two runs in a three-run third inning to provide the Padres a 3-2 victory over Houston. Sawyer, obtained from Syracuse, a Yankee farm team, of the International League last Monday, needed eighth-inning relief by fellow-rookie Butch Metzger, who picked up his 11th save.

Cubs 4, Expos 3
Expos 7, Cubs 2

At Montreal, Gary Carter hit a three-run first-inning homer to send the Expos off to a 7-2 victory over Chicago and a split of a doubleheader. The Cubs won the opener, 4-3, on Rick Monday's two-runs in the 11th inning. The Expos scored four runs off Cubs' starter Oscar Zamora in the first inning of the nightcap. Jerry White, Wayne Garrett and Ellis Valentine singled to make the score 1-0 and Carter followed with his fifth home run to support Steve Dunning's second triumph of the season—both coming against the Cubs.

Cardinals 4, Phillies 1

At St. Louis, two triples by Joe Ferguson and two sacrifice flies by Mike Anderson backed the combined five-hit pitching of Pete Falcone and Al Hrabosky and gave the Cardinals a 4-1 victory over Philadelphia.

Braves 4, Giants 3

At Atlanta, Darrel Chaney singled home Jim Wynn with the winning run in the eighth inning as the Braves nipped San Francisco, 4-3. Mike Marshall hurled two perfect innings in relief of Andy Messersmith to pick up his sixth victory in 10 decisions.

Reds 4, Dodgers 1

At Los Angeles, George Foster, robbed of a homer by Reggie Smith's leaping catch in the fourth inning, slammed a three-run shot an inning later to power Cincinnati to a 4-1 victory over the Dodgers. Foster's 24th homer ran his major league-leading runs-batted-in total to 97 and moved the streaking National League West leaders to 12 games ahead of the second-place Dodgers. It was the third straight triumph for the Reds over the Dodgers.

In hurling his fourth straight victory over the Dodgers, rookie right-hander Pat Zachry, 24, survived a shaky start which included five hits in the first two innings.

Pirates 12, Mets 3
Mets 4, Pirates 2

At Pittsburgh, Nino Espinosa, with relief help from Bob Apodaca and Skip Lockwood, won his first major league game as New York defeated the Pirates, 4-2, in the second game of a doubleheader. The Pirates got 17 hits, including Willie Stargell's homer, and thumped the Mets, 12-3, in the opener. Stargell drove home four runs as Bruce Kison scattered nine hits en route to his ninth victory against seven losses, while Mets' ace Tom Seaver, 9-7, took the loss.

Hungarian Athlete *Defects to Canada*

TORONTO, Aug. 8 (UPI).—An Hungarian athlete taking part in the Toronto Olympics for the physically disabled Friday requested permanent residence in Canada, an immigration department spokesman said. The athlete, Imre Szelenyi, approached immigration department officials here, according to the spokesman. It was the first defection from the weeklong Toronto Games, which began Aug. 3 with about 1,500 disabled competitors from 47 nations competing.

Three countries, meanwhile, including Hungary, pulled out of the games Friday, bringing to nine the number of withdrawals since the start. Cuba and Poland joined Hungary in leaving the competitions Friday. Previous pullouts were Yugoslavia, India, Jamaica, Uganda, Kenya and the Sudan. All of the withdrawing nations but Hungary have indicated they withdrew because of the presence of a team from South Africa.

United Press International.

FAMOUS NUMBERS—Former Yankees, from left, Whitey Ford, Yogi Berra, Billy Martin, Mickey Mantle and Joe DiMaggio bow their heads in memory of Yankees who have died. DiMaggio & Co. performed in oldtimers' game.

U.S. on a Disappointing Track Against Russians

COLLEGE PARK, Md., Aug. 8 (AP).—Disappointment was the only reaction a glum Bill Thomson could display yesterday after his U.S. track team fell once again to the Soviet Union in their "almost" annual dual track meet.

Thomson's men's team scored a 115-107 victory over Soviet men who were surprisingly strong, but his women's squad lost 104-42. The combined result was a resounding 211-157 triumph for the Russians.

It was the 11th victory against two defeats and a tie for the Russians. The poor showing of the American women disappointed but did not surprise Thomson. At least 12 U.S. women Olympians, apparently homesick, did not show up for the meet.

"The meet went as expected overall," he said. "I expected our women's performance but I feel sorry for them because they feel embarrassed and humiliated."

Since points are awarded for third and fourth places, there is no such thing as a shutout. Even if the United States had entered 10-year-olds in all women's events and they had finished all 14 events, they would have scored 40 points.

By contrast, the Soviet women set six meet records yesterday and two of their performances also were world records.

Lyudmila Bragina astonished a small, unenthusiastic crowd by running 3,000 meters in 8:27.1 to obliterate the world record of 8:45.4 set two months ago by Grete Waitz of Norway.

Tatyana Providokhina, not considered good enough to run at the Montreal Olympics, won the 800 in 1:57.9, the fastest time run in America. Madeline Jackson finished third and clocked 1:57.9 to break her own American record of 1:59.8.

And a Soviet mile relay squad smashed the women's world mark at 3:29.1, bettering the 3:30.3 set by West Germany last year.

Three American men who won gold medals in the Olympics all won again as the United States drew on its 13-point first-day advantage to score its 10th victory over the Soviet men.

Edwin Moses won the 400 hurdles in 48.55, Mac Wilkins took the discus at 217-2 and Arnie Robinson overcame a slick long jump runway to win in 25-7.

But their showing was not enough to overcome the Soviet lead built in women's events.

The defeat hurt Thomson personally, too, since his daughter Carol finished last and far back in the women's 100-meter hurdles.

The Soviet women finished 1-2 in every event except the long jump where Kathy McMillan grabbed second behind Lidiya Alfeyeva.

The Soviet men finished 1-2 in the high jump, steeplechase, 800 and 5,000 yesterday to come within eight points at the finish.

"This is a bad time to hold this meet," said Thomson. "Everybody tired, the legs are gone and it's anti-climactic to the Olympics.

"The Soviets train in a very professional manner and we do things helter skelter."

A men's disappointment was Dwight Stones, the American who holds the world's high jump record. He finished fourth when rain again plagued him, as it did in Montreal where he won a bronze medal. He was outperformed by a pair of Russians and his teammate, Bill Jankunis.

In scoring in the 400-meter hurdles, Moses and Mike Shine of Penn State duplicated their finish at Montreal, coming in 1-2 ahead of their Russian rivals. Moses' time of 48.55 seconds was the best recorded in the Soviet-U.S. competition.

Wilkins came up with a meet-record discus throw of 217 feet (66.14 meters) to outdistance the field. Robinson leaped 25 feet 7 inches (7.80 meters) for his victory in the broad jump.

Stones, who broke his world record with a leap of 7 feet 7 1/4 inches (2.32 meters) at Philadelphia Wednesday night, cleared 7 feet 1 3/4 inches (2.18 meters) without difficulty, but passed because of the rainy conditions until the bar was at 7 feet 5 inches (2.26 meters) where he failed three times. Russians Sergey Senukov and Sergey Budalov each cleared (2.21 meters).

On Friday, Steve Riddick upset Russian sprint star Valery Borzov.

Riddick, who failed to qualify for the 100-meter final in Montreal, defeated Borzov in 10.15 seconds—a half step ahead of the Russian, who had never been beaten in three previous appearances in the dual meet.

The Philadelphian then anchored the winning U.S. 400-meter team, outrunning Borzov to finish in a meet record time of 38.56 seconds.

Another American recouping prestige from the Olympics was pole vaulter Dave Roberts, who won the event but failed in a shot to break his world record of 18 feet 8 1/4 inches (5.68 m).

Walker Loses

EDINBURGH, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—A world record for Polish sprint queen Irena Szewinska and a defeat for New Zealand's Olympic champion John Walker highlighted an international track meet here Friday night.

Szewinska added the seldom-run 440 yards record to the world marks she already owns in the 200 meters and 400 meters with a victory in 51.71 seconds. Her run erased the record of 52.2 seconds shared by American Kathy Hammond and Debra Sapenter.

Walker, Olympic 1,500-meters champion and mile record-holder, defied a doctor's order that he not run in the 1,000 meters because of a heavy cold, he was beaten into fourth place.

Walker was well up with 300 meters to go, but had no answer to the finishing kick of Belgium's double Olympic silver medallist, Ivo Van Damme, who won in 2:17.47. Thomas Wessinghage of West Germany was second and David Moorcroft of Britain third.

Another Olympian to suffer defeat was Lasse Viren of Finland, the 5,000 and 10,000-meters king, he finished 11th in the two miles. Brendan Foster of Britain won the race in 8:22.16. Carlos Lopes of Portugal was fourth.

E. German Mark

BERLIN, Aug. 8 (UPI).—An East German foursome posted a world record in the women's 4-by-800 meter relay of 7:54.2 at the national track and field championships in Karl-Marx-Stadt Friday night, the East German news agency ADN said. The team comprised Elfi Zinn, Gunhild Hoffmeister, Anita Weiss and Ulrike Klapezynski.

The East German girls bettered the previous mark of 8:05.2 set Aug. 30, 1975 by a Bulgarian relay squad.

S. Korea Gains In Soccer Event

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 8 (UPI).—South Korea overcame Senegal, 7-6, yesterday in a match lasting 130 minutes as they played off in the quarterfinals of the fifth World University soccer championship.

At the end of the second half the teams were tied 2-2. They played another 30-minute period. The teams ended tied, 3-3, so they were given five penalty shots each. Again the teams performed equally, each making three out of the five shots to tie 6-6.

Next came the chance to shoot penalty shots until one failed. Shin Hyun of South Korea kicked the winning seventh goal, and Carvalho of Senegal failed to make his shot.

Earlier yesterday, France defeated Japan, 2-0, with goals by Charles Fabre, at seven minutes of the first half, and Jean Courroy, at 40 minutes into the second half.

Today Uruguay plays Paraguay, and the Netherlands meets Spain for the two remaining teams for the semifinal round.

Davis Cup Gain Made by Italians

LONDON, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Italy pushed Britain out of the Davis Cup yesterday with a 4-1 victory as Adriano Panatta and Antonio Zugarelli won their singles matches on the final day of the European Zone B final.

Panatta, the French and Italian champ, gave Italy a winning 3-1 lead when he defeated Roger Taylor, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

Then Zugarelli defeated John Lloyd, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1, 6-1, 6-1 to give Italy victory in all four singles matches and leaving Britain only the Lloyd brothers doubles victory Friday as a consolation.

Italy next faces Australia.

Ramirez Gains

NORTH CONWAY, N.H., Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Raul Ramirez of Mexico routed American Cliff Richey, 6-1, 6-1, yesterday to reach the final of the Volvo international tennis tournament. But the 23-year-old Mexican will have to wait to find out who his opponent will be as the second semifinal, between defending champion Jimmy Connors and Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia, was postponed by rain.

Stockton Upset

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Unheralded Brian Teacher scored his biggest victory of his pro tennis career, a 5-7, 7-6, 6-4 upset of fourth-seeded fellow-American Dick Stockton in the quarterfinals of the $87,500 Buckeye tennis championships. Top-seeded Roscoe Tanner of the United States beat Patricio Cornejo of Chile 6-2, 6-0.

All Blacks Victorious

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 8 (UPI).—The New Zealand All Blacks rugby union team defeated the provincial Eastern Transvaal side, 26-12, after trailing 9-3 at halftime.

Bengals' Griffin Begins His Run for a Starting Position

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8 (UPI).—Rookie Archie Griffin, starting his first pro game, went 49 yards for a touchdown and Ken Anderson fired TD passes of 44 and 51 yards to Isaac Curtis within a 31-second span as the Cincinnati Bengals whipped the Buffalo Bills, 31-10, in a National Football League pre-season game last night.

Griffin, the two-time Heisman Trophy winner from Ohio State, sprinted past several would-be tacklers on his 49-yard gallop less than five minutes into the game to open the flood gate for Bengals' scoring.

Anderson and Curtis broke the game open late in the second quarter, teaming up on the scoring aerials.

In other exhibition games:

At Tempe, Ariz., the Oakland Raiders converted three St. Louis turnovers into scores to defeat the Cardinals, 20-9.

The Raiders scored after recovering a St. Louis fumble on the kickoff. Ken Stabler hit Fred Belitnikoff, who missed last week's preseason opener, from 21 yards out for the touchdown.

At Stillwater, Okla., Greg Pruitt, returning to the state where he starred in college, raced 38 yards for a touchdown on Cleveland's first play from scrimmage and added a three-yard scoring burst early in the second half in a 31-7 Browns' runaway over the Atlanta Falcons. Running back Cleo Miller scored from one yard out on the Browns' second series, but Cleveland could not muster another scoring drive until the third quarter.

At Milwaukee, Barty Smith scored Green Bay's only touchdown, on a one-yard second quarter plunge, to give the Packers a 10-6 victory over the expansion Tampa Bay Buccaneers. Smith's touchdown followed a 52-yard drive engineered by reserve quarterback Don Milan, who completed his only pass of the drive, a 16-yarder, to rookie Jesse Green. Overall, Milan completed five of eight passes for 78 yards.

At Kansas City, running back Mark Kellar, hoping to make the transition from the World Football League to the NFL, plunged one yard for a touchdown and Fred Cox kicked two field goals in leading the Minnesota Vikings to a 13-10 triumph over the Chiefs. The Chiefs, who managed to move inside Minnesota's 40 only twice, got on the scoreboard with a 47-yard Jan Stenerud field goal just 49 seconds before halftime, and on a two-yard run by Woody Green with less than five minutes left to play.

At Houston, safety Chuck Crist ran 38 yards with an intercepted pass to set up Rich Szaro's 31-yard winning field goal with 13 seconds remaining to lift the New Orleans Saints to a 13-10 victory over the Oilers.

At Los Angeles, quarterbacks Ron Jaworski and James Harris guided the Rams to a 26-14 victory over the Dallas Cowboys. Jaworski started for the Rams and led them to two touchdowns. Harris took over in the second half and hurled a 46-yard touchdown pass and Tom Dempsey kicked field goals of 36 and 37 yards.

At Spokane, Wash., Johnny Musso racked up 176 yards in rushing and receiving and scored one touchdown to lead the Chicago Bears to a 27-16 triumph over the expansion Seattle Seahawks. Musso caught six passes for 95 yards, including a 22-yard touchdown strike from quarterback Bob Avellini for the game's first score.

At Baltimore, rookie running back Kim Jones scored two second-quarter touchdowns to pace the Colts to their second consecutive preseason victory, a 20-3 triumph over the Washington Redskins. Baltimore's Don McCauley tallied on a five-yard sweep early in the fourth period of the rain-soaked game to climax a 92-yard drive and put the contest out of reach of the Redskins, now 1-1.

At Norman, Okla., running back Don Woods scored two touchdowns on short dives as the San Diego Chargers put their preseason record at 2-0 with a 26-17 victory over the New England Patriots. Joe Washington, the Chargers' No. 1 draft pick, scored on a four-yard run in the third quarter before a crowd of 23,800 at Owen Field, where he starred for four years for the University of Oklahoma.

Italy Backs Ferrari's Moves

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, Aug. 8.—According to the Italian press and the Italian motor racing authorities, the state-backed Ferrari racing team can do no wrong.

The Italian Automobile Sports Commission announced yesterday that Niki Lauda's crash last Sunday in a Ferrari could not be blamed on the car. There were no mechanical defects, the commission said after an inspection was carried out at the request of Ferrari. The experts also found that the fire extinguisher system on the car conformed to international rules.

Several witnesses of the Nuerburgring crash said that a wheel might have come off Lauda's car.

The press backed Signor Enzo Ferrari's decision to pull his cars out of the current Formula One world championship motor racing series.

Announcing the decision only a few days after Lauda was injured during the German Grand Prix, Ferrari strongly criticized two recent decisions by motor racing authorities.

He referred to disputes at the Spanish Grand Prix, where Britain's James Hunt was reinstated as winner after initially being disqualified because his car broke measurement rules, and the English Grand Prix where Hunt and other drivers were allowed to restart after being involved in a multiple collision on the first lap.

In both cases the verdicts pushed Lauda back to second place, although he still leads the championship series with 58 points to Hunt's 44. Six races remain.

The Gazzetta dello Sport, one of Italy's leading sports newspapers, commented yesterday: "It is not just recently that grand prix races have been controlled by what has been called the English 'mafia,' but this season all limits have been passed."

Lauda Improved

MANNHEIM, West Germany, Aug. 8 (Reuters).—Motor racing champion Niki Lauda, seriously injured in last week's West German motor race, is out of pain and can leave his bed to carry out exercises, one of his doctors said here yesterday.

Dr. Eike Martin, of the intensive care unit where Lauda was taken after last Sunday's crash, said the 27-year-old Austrian "is no longer getting infusions, is eating and drinking normally and is doing physical exercises outside his bed."

The doctor said the swelling had subsided on Lauda's badly-burned face. His inflamed lungs, damaged by inhaling toxic fumes from his burning Ferrari, had largely returned to normal.

Lauda is expected to move from the Mannheim Clinic to a hospital at Ludwigshafen to undergo plastic surgery to his face.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S

AMERICAN LEAGUE

..... 000 000 010—2 7 0
..... 000 100 11x—3 6 0
Hood (7) and Fosse; Roberts and Wockenfuss. L—Brown R—Staub (9th).

(First Game)
lity ... 000 005 112—9 14 1
..... 200 006 000—2 10 0
Littell (8) and Stinson; S. Vuckovich (7) and Esslan. r (1-7). L—Johnson (9-10). n (1st).

(Second Game)
lity ... 002 122 000—8 7 1
..... 002 000 000—3 5 1
all (9) and Martinez; Cosroll (6) and Esslan. W—) L—Gossage (6-11). HR— (12th); Orta (12th).
..... 000 000 100—1 5 0
..... 000 104 01x—6 8 1
Radcliff (8), Priscilla (8) er; Wise, Murphy (7) and ry. W—Murphy (3-5). L— 7-12).
..... 000 000 000—0 5 2
..... 300 000 03x—3 9 1
Johnson (1), Hughes (8) gar; Perry (11-8) and Sundy—Redfern (3-7). HR—Howell

..... 000 000 110—2 7 0
..... 100 000 000—1 4 0
.12-8) and Humphrey; Blue nd Newman. HR—Melton rth (15th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

..... 000 000 000—0 3 4
..... 101 030 03x—7 11 0
, Hasvarlo (5), Caldwell (6), Williams (8) and Rader; Morton (2-8) and Pocoroba. L—Dressler (3-8). HR—Montanez (7th).

(First Game)
Chicago ..... 000 010 012 000 1—5 14 0
Montreal .... 110 000 012 000 0—5 10 0
Bonham, Knowles (8), Coleman (9). Sutter (8), P. Reuschel (11) and Mitterwald; Swisher (11); Carrithers, Murray (8), Taylor (9) and Foote. W—P. Reuschel (3-2). L—Taylor (1-1). HR—Monday (19th).

(Second Game)
Chicago ..... 000 000 001—1 5 1
Montreal ..... 000 000 000—0 4 0
Stone (3-4) and Swisher; Fryman, Kerrigan (9) and Carter. L—Kerrigan (0-3). HR—Morales (19th).
Philadelphia ... 001 000 010—2 9 2
St. Louis ..... 010 001 31x—6 10 2
Lonborg, McGraw (7) and Oates. McCarver (5); Denny, Hrabosky (8) and Simmons; W—Denny (8-5). L—Lonborg (12-7). HR—Simmons (4th).
Houston ..... 100 000 110—3 12 2
San Diego ..... 022 100 22x—9 16 0
Dierker, Miokro (5), Roadon (7), Cosgrove (7) and Herrmann; Griffin, Metzger (7) and Kendall. W—Griffin (6-3). L—Dierker (11-10). HR—Ivie (5th), Turner (4th).
Cincinnati ..... 000 000 004—7 8 2
Los Angeles .... 001 001 001—4 8 2
Alcala, Borbon (5), Eastwick (8) and Bench; Rhoden, Hough (9) and Yeager. W—Eastwick (3-3). L—Rhoden (9-11). HR—Corgan (19th), Cey (15th).

SATURDAY'S

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Philadelphia ... 000 100 000—1 5 0
St. Louis ..... 011 000 00x—2 7 1
Knat, Schueler (7) and McCarver; Falcone, Hrabosky (9) and Simmons. W—Falcone (8-12) L—Kaat (10-7).
San Fran. ..... 200 100 000—3 9 3
Atlanta ..... 100 010 11x—4 8 0
D'Acquisto, Lavelle (6), Moffitt (7) and Reder; Messersmith, Marshall (8) and Correll. W—Marshall (6-4) L—Moffitt (4-4). HR—Herndon (2d).

(First Game)
Chicago ..... 000 110 000 02—4 11 2
Montreal .... 000 000 020 01—3 13 0
R. Reuschel, Sutter (8), Knowles (9) and Mitterwald; Rogers, Murray (8), Kerrigan (9) and Foote, Carter (9), Williams. W—Knowles (4-4). L—Kerrigan (0-4). HR—Lacock (14th), Monday (20th).

(Second Game)
Chicago ..... 020 000 000—2 4 0
Montreal ..... 002 000 10x—7 11 1
Zamora, Garman (3), Coleman (9) and Swisher; Dunning (2-4) and Carter. L—Zamora (5-3). HR—Carter (5th), Parrish (5th).

(First Game)
New York ..... 010 001 100— 3 10 2
Pittsburgh ... 000 000 22x—4 7 0
Seaver, Sanders (6), Myrick (7) and Grote; Elson (9-7) and Dyer. L—Seaver (9-7). HR—Stargell (15th).

(Second Game)
New York ..... 100 100 020—4 8 0
Pittsburgh .... 000 000 011—2 7 0
Espinosa, Apodaca (6), Lockwood (9) and Hodges; Medich, Tekulve (8) and Dyer. W—Espinosa (1-2). L—Medich (5-11). HR—Milner (12th).
Cincinnati ..... 000 030 103—4 8 0
Los Angeles ..... 010 000 000—1 2 1
Zachry, McEnaney (8) and Bench; DeJohn, Sosa (7), Downing (8) and Rodriguez. W—Zachry (12-8). L—John (8-8). HR—Foster (24th), Cey (16th).
Houston ..... 000 100 010—2 10 0
San Diego .... 000 000 00x—3 5 1
Andujar, Niekro (7), Sambito (8) and Herrmann, Juize (8); Sawyer, E. Metzger (8) and Kendall. W—Sawyer (5-0). L—Andujar (6-8).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland ..... 000 010 000—1 6 0
Detroit ..... 100 032 00x—6 11 1
Dobson, Laroche (5), Thomas (7) and Ashby; Fidrych (12-4) and Kimm. L—Dobson (11-11).
Kansas City ... 000 000 200—2 5 1
Chicago ..... 010 001 03x—5 10 2
Gura, Bruno (7), Mingori (8) and Stinson; Barrios (3-4) and Esslan. L—Mingori (3-2).
Baltimore ..... 200 120 000—7 10 0
New York ..... 000 000 004—4 7 1
R. May, Martinez (9) and Duncan; Alexander, Guidry (5), Tidrow (8), Lyle (9) and Munson. W—R. May (8-8). L—Alexander (6-8). HR—Grich (16th), Chamblliss (14th).
Milwaukee ..... 000 000 000—0 5 2
Boston ..... 001 000 20x—3 6 1
Rodriguez, Castro (7) and Porter; Tiant, Willoughby (8) and Montgomery. W—Tiant (11-10). L—Rodriguez (4-8). HR—Cooper (18th).
Minnesota ..... 100 020 000—3 10 2
Texas ..... 000 000 001—1 2 0
Luebber, Campbell (9) and Wynegar; Boggs, Bostik (8), Hoerner (8), Terpko (9) and Sundberg. W—Luebber (3-3). L—Boggs (0-3). HR—Hisle (9th).
California ..... 000 100 000—1 5 1
Oakland ..... 111 001 01x—5 12 0
Kirkwood, Drago (5), Scott (8) and Humphrey; Torrez (9-10) and Tenace. L—Kirkwood (4-8). HR—Bando (31st), North (2d).

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	72	36	.667	—
Pittsburgh	58	49	.546	13
New York	56	56	.500	18
Chicago	60	62	.446	24
St. Louis	46	60	.434	25
Montreal	37	67	.356	33

Western Division

Cincinnati	72	39	.649	—
Los Angeles	58	50	.541	12
Houston	56	57	.496	17
San Diego	54	59	.478	19
Atlanta	50	60	.455	21 1/2
San Francisco	48	64	.429	24 1/2

(Sunday's games not included.)

Friday's Results

Chicago 6, Montreal 3 (1st).
Chicago 1, Montreal 0 (2d).
Atlanta 7, San Francisco 0.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 2.
San Diego 9, Houston 3.
Cincinnati 7, Los Angeles 4.
New York at Pittsburgh, rain.

Saturday's Results

St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 1.
Atlanta 4, San Francisco 3.
Pittsburgh 12, New York 3 (1st).
New York 4, Pittsburgh 2 (2d).
Chicago 4, Montreal 3 (1st).
Montreal 7, Chicago 2 (2d).
Cincinnati 4, Los Angeles 1.
San Diego 3, Houston 2.

Sunday's Games

Chicago 7, Montreal 1.
New York 7, Pittsburgh 4.
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2.
Atlanta 2, San Francisco 1.
Cincinnati at Los Angeles.
Houston at San Diego.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	64	42	.604	—
Baltimore	54	52	.509	10
Cleveland	52	54	.491	12
Boston	52	55	.486	12 1/2
Detroit	50	56	.472	14
Milwaukee	47	58	.448	15 1/2

Western Division

Kansas City	68	41	.517	—
Oakland	56	53	.514	11
Minnesota	55	54	.505	12
Texas	51	55	.481	14 1/2
Chicago	47	60	.439	18
California	43	62	.436	19 1/2

(Sunday's games not included.)

Friday's Results

Kansas City 9, Chicago 2 (1st).
Kansas City 8, Chicago 3 (2d).
Detroit 3, Cleveland 1.
Boston 2, Milwaukee 1.
Texas 6, Minnesota 0.
California 2, Oakland 1.
Baltimore at New York, rain.

Saturday's Results

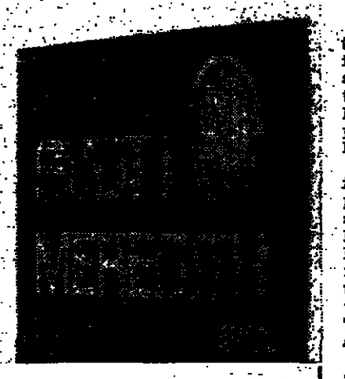
Baltimore 7, New York 4.
Boston 3, Milwaukee 0.
Chicago 5, Kansas City 2.
Detroit 6, Cleveland 1.
Oakland 3, California 1.
Minnesota 3, Texas 1.

Sunday's Games

California at Oakland, 2.
Chicago 5, Kansas City 2 (1st).
Detroit 2, Cleveland 1.
Baltimore 3, New York 5
Milwaukee at Boston, rain.
Minnesota at Texas, n.

Scott Meredith, the man who got Nixon's 'love letters' and arranged for publication of Judith Campbell Exner's tale of her alleged relationship with John F. Kennedy and the Mafia.

Associated Press.



The Ungentlemanly Literary Agent

By Kay Bartlett

NEW YORK (AP).—Scott Meredith is a high roller. He will bet $250 on a roll of the dice in Las Vegas. He will reject $750,000 for a Norman Mailer novel yet to be written. (He held out for—and got—$1 million.)

At the crap table: "My wife and I are miles and miles ahead of the casinos. I won't go anywhere for vacation where there isn't a crap table. I'm usually very hot at the crap tables."

In the literary marketplace: "I'm no gentleman."

Scott Meredith is the literary agent who received a telephone call last winter from Judith Campbell Exner's lawyer to inquire whether Meredith would hawk her tale of her alleged relationship with John F. Kennedy and the Mafia. Meredith agreed. He is the man who got his hands on the so-called Nixon love letters this spring, and he handled Spiro Agnew's novel, "The Canfield Decision."

$300,000 a Year

Meredith is one of the most successful literary agents in the United States, handling 7,000 literary properties a year and making upwards of $300,000 after taxes, he says.

He is also one of the most unorthodox: He introduced the auction system; he charges authors a fee to read manuscripts, and he advertises.

Meredith says he had little formal schooling. He is an author himself, a man who never goes to lunch, and a teetotaler in a business in which two-martini lunches are the rule. At Sardi's, where he often goes for dinner, the waiters know to bring him a tall glass of grapefruit juice.

The so-called Nixon love letters, 32 in all, where written during a three-month period, beginning about four weeks before Nixon resigned.

"I am convinced they were authentic," Meredith says. "I am am also convinced I could never prove they were." The middleman who brought him the letters has since withdrawn them from the publishing world. "At first, certain things in the letters gave me doubts, but after 'The Final Days' came out, these same things convinced me they were authentic," Meredith says.

Read 22 Letters

One of the letters dealt with Nixon's drinking. He wrote to the woman in question that he had better watch that tendency, that he had just finished half a bottle in one night, Meredith recalls. He says he saw 22 of the letters and the transcripts of the 10 others, but he received a telegram from Nixon saying the letters were a hoax and asking him not to publish them.

It was not Meredith's first dealing with the former President. Rose Mary Woods had called after her boss had resigned to ask how much money Nixon could make from a book of memories. "I said I could get $2 million or $1.50, depending upon what kind of a book he wrote," says Meredith, who doesn't wilt before former presidents, prima donna writers, publishers or croupiers.

Later, he dealt with Nixon directly by telephone. Nixon, according to Meredith, was more interested in writing the $1.50 version—the exoneration of Richard Nixon.

Meredith and Nixon are not exactly buddies. "I doubt that I could place a call to Nixon now," Meredith says. Their final conversation, he explains, was a long-distance shouting match with the expletives most undeleted.

After Meredith, Nixon reached an agreement with Irving Swifty) Lazar, another flamboyant literary agent. The memoirs are still being written.

Meredith, who is 52, first ruffled feathers in the book world when, more than 20 years ago, he introduced the literary auction. Under the old system, literary agents offered a book to one publisher at a time. Meredith saw a better way. He sent out 10 copies of a first novel (he says he can't remember title or author) to 10 publishers and gave them a deadline for a firm bid.

That was a bigger gamble than he takes at the crap table. All could have ignored the book and left Meredith high and dry. But they didn't. They bid. It began a revolution in the art of selling books.

"Everybody clucked their tongues at him at the time and said that they certainly wouldn't do that. Now, they're all imitating Meredith," says Ken McCormick, a senior editorial consultant with Doubleday.

Meredith says that the old system was just too tough on aspiring authors. "The author has invested maybe a year or a year and a half in writing the book and then maybe another year sending it around. Publishers are notoriously slow. By the end of the second year, the author is willing to kiss the publisher's ring and take anything.

Reading Charge

"I'm not the natural enemy of the publisher; after all, they feed us all, but my job is to get the best possible deal for the author."

Meredith still manages to irritate some of his colleagues by charging to read manuscripts. The prices range from $50 to $150. The author gets a detailed critique of his work.

"It was worth every penny," said a would-be novelist who sent his work to Meredith. "He was absolutely right." Meredith —or a member of his staff—told him he was a good writer, but advised him to drop the novel and start a new one.

Meredith's agency, with its staff of 42, guarantees a multiple reading of any work submitted. Meredith explains that it is a safeguard to protect authors against an unfair judgment.

Other literary agents also dislike Meredith's practice of sending out brochures touting his money-making abilities to every known author.

Meredith, however, flaunts his abilities. He hired two public relations firms, both for brief stints, to get his name in the newspapers. "I dropped them because I realized most of the publicity was spontaneous," he explains.

'We're Hucksters'

"Baloney," says Betsy Nolan, of Betsy Nolan Public Relations, Inc., "I got him major feature space."

Be that as it may, Meredith is not bothered by the critics. He seems to enjoy a good flap. He has described himself as a breath of fresh air in a stuffy world.

"I'm flamboyant and not old school tie," says the agent. "I'm no gentleman. We're salesmen, we're hucksters. Let's not pretend to be Dr. Kildares."

Meredith started writing at age 14, submitting three stories a week to the pulp magazines. When he was 16, he made his first sale.

By the time he entered the Air Force, at age 20, Meredith had sold 400 stories—to the pulps and to slick magazines like Saturday Evening Post and McCalls.

Meredith's childhood was a riches to rags story, his father being a New York stockbroker. "We were very, very rich and then we were very, very poor. It was a small geographic move, from the far East Side to the West Side, but it was light years away."

Formal schooling? Meredith won't say when he dropped out. "There were some tutors and I read a lot," he says. "I consider myself an educated man with no formal schooling."

In the Air Force, Meredith decided against being an author. "I realized I was more of a Friday-paycheck kind of person."

Pleasure Books

Besides reading about 50 manuscripts a week, Meredith reads seven books a week for fun, one of his favorites being mystery writer Dick Francis, who is not a client.

"I'm a very fast reader," Meredith explains.

He has written two books, a how-to on the art of selling for money and "George S. Kaufman and His Friends," a serious book which got good reviews.

Meredith is up at 5 a.m. every day, at his Madison Avenue office by 8 and if he leaves by 7:30, it is a short day. Usually, he is there until 9 or 9:30 and sometimes until midnight.

"I leave when I've finished."

An intense man who passes out his home telephone number to every client, Meredith genuinely likes his authors. He takes calls at three or four in the morning and only acquired an answering device after a Thanksgiving dinner was interrupted by 40 calls.

"They call me for tea and sympathy, money, and plot discussions," Meredith says. "I'm a good friend who can also be objective. One client called to announce his house was afire and all his manuscripts were going up in smoke. Another wanted a quick $1,000 to get out of a scrape. Others have just beat up their wives and are in jail."

Prima Donnas

Meredith says he does not have much trouble with authors. He says Richard Ney, who wrote "The Wall Street Jungle," a best-seller, is the biggest prima donna of all. "If eight people ask him for an autograph, he'll want to know why only eight people recognized him. Or, once riding in a cab down Park Avenue, he opened the window and started screaming that he was Richard Ney."

"You [authors and agents] generally circle around each other for a year or two before you decide whether to shake hands or bite... Mickey Spillane and I have cordially and officially hated each other for 20 years. He thinks I'm a lunatic and I think he is."

With a new author, Meredith says he has a harder job. No matter how good. "You've got to do a lot more selling, bucking the tide. But you've got to get it sold. You've got to give them their first taste of blood," Meredith says.

Meredith sold Evan Hunter's first piece for $12.25.

"The taste of blood," he calls it, just something to show an author someone is willing to pay for those lonely hours at the typewriter. Later, Meredith sold Evan Hunter for a $550,000 advance for two novels and nine thrillers.

An Epic Novel

Mailer first contacted Meredith by telephone and asked if he was the guy who made the big buck for authors. Meredith said he was speaking to the right person and that relationship was born. The $1 million he negotiated for Mailer is for an epic novel now being written.

Well-known and sensational clients, however, are a small part of his business, Meredith says. "One half of one per cent of my clients generate 102 per cent of the publicity. There's nothing new about this kind of novel. There's just more publicity."

For all his flamboyance, Scott Meredith still has something of the 14-year-old who was desperately trying to sell his work. "I have fired and have almost fired anyone who laughs at a manuscript. I don't care how bad it is, it's someone's guts."

PEOPLE: *Woody Allen Buys Laughter, Applause*

"I don't want any hissing from this audience, just waves of rolling laughter," Woody Allen told a group of 500 students. And they laughed and applauded wildly for most of 4 1/2 hours, stopping only when the comedian held up his hand.

The students, serving as extras in Allen's new untitled film, were paid $10 each, or less than $2 an hour. And all they had to laugh at was a stage filled with lights and cameras. There was no action until Allen interrupted the gaiety to say that the crew wasn't pleased with the laughter. To prepare them this time, Allen said:

"I used to do this 10 years ago. I never got a college turnout like this. This place was always half full and the people who arranged the concert always gave lame excuses, like everyone is on Easter vacation or there was a magic show here last week and everyone spent their money on that."

The students reacted with crew-pleasing laughter. Afterward, a film student at New York University noted that "we were asked not to wear anything blue and that included jeans. I had to go buy a new pair of pants last night that cost $20. Coming here today really cost me $10. But it was worth it."

* * *

The proceeds were considerably better, police said, for Henri Pech, who—when he stepped from his yacht anchored in the harbor at Monte Carlo—told arresting officers: "Two terms in prison . . . well, it's a small price for a billionaire to pay."

Pech already has served a short term for fraud. Police now charge that his card trick swindled 5 million francs (about $1 million) from unsuspecting bettors.

Citing a typical example, police said, "He organized a high-society card game in a château near Paris in 1973. The game got rolling and Pech started dropping 1,000 francs a hand, and by the end of the evening he was losing about 10,000 francs a hand. He made himself look like a rank amateur in with some sharp pros.

"Then, after what appeared to be a disastrous night for him, Pech proposed a final bet—he would gamble the equivalent of all the money on the table that he could make the ten of spades disappear from the deck. Somehow he did it, and walked out of the room with 1 1/2 million francs."

Pech has confessed the swindles, police added, but not how he made the ten of spades vanish.

* * *

Another vanishing-act specialist, fugitive U.S. radical Abbie Hoffman, has become travel editor of Crawdaddy magazine. His first contribution, "On the Run," was characterized by Crawdaddy as being what the editors "hope will be a continuing stream of contributions." The magazine calls itself the most radical of "general interest publications." Hoffman has been on the la he jumped bail in 197 awaiting trial on a ch peddling cocaine.

* * *

Johnsen Van Dyke Gri no such aversion to impri He was paroled from State Prison in 1974 afte 66 years for a 1908 mur viction. But, after spe months in a nursing h 91-year-old returned to on's geriatric ward, n adjust to the outside.

The Indiana Parole B the other day to review case and decided to let main. "At his age, t problems and difficulties ment," the assistant war "But he's not having ficulty in the prison health is good."

* * *

Prison life may be very for Linda Mullens and Long at the Las Vegas j were married there Fri fellow prisoners paid license. The marriage refused to accept a ch the couple and friend jail organized a collectio the needer $35.

The bride, a suspected met Long—who is servi year sentence on a mis —when he was serving the women's section of The romance was kept means of notes. After riage ceremony in Las V were handcuffed and re their separate jail cells

* * *

SUING: John Carne year-old Manhattan m publicist, has accused sh Tim, in a $6-million l of falsely charging breaking up Tiny Tim's to Miss Vicki and of bei The suit also names as d author Harry Stein, Play and Simon & Schuster.

* * *

MENDING: Rosalind R reported progressing sati after surgery in Los A replace her right hip joi rect an arthritic condit had been suffering from for a number of years, man said.

Rod Steiger "is progr expected and his con stable," a hospital sp said after the actor u open heart surgery Sat Inglewood, Calif. A operation was perfor execute the cardiac bypa

* * *

Norwegian actress Liv "is more than a good act newspaper Aftenposten weekend, "she is a clev too." Her autobiogra Change," sold out on day in Oslo bookshops.

"After speculation might come up with so ficial nonsense on triumphs, Liv Ullmann duced a blessingly wel and interesting book," t paper Verdens Gang sa

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